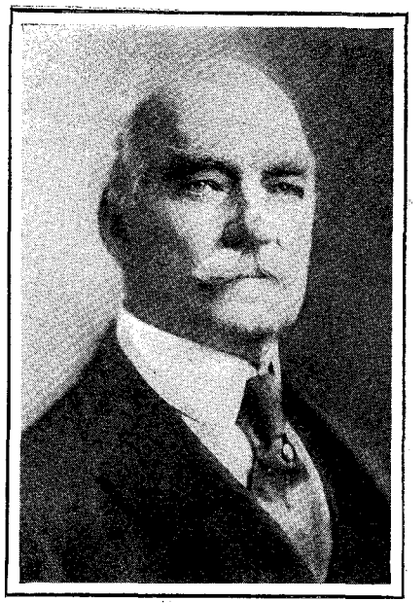
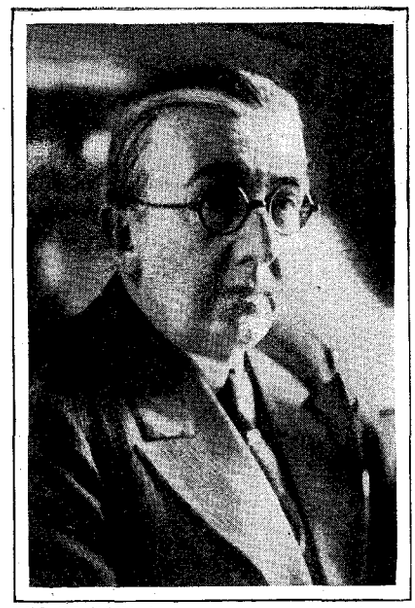
The Outlook

MARCH 1, 1922



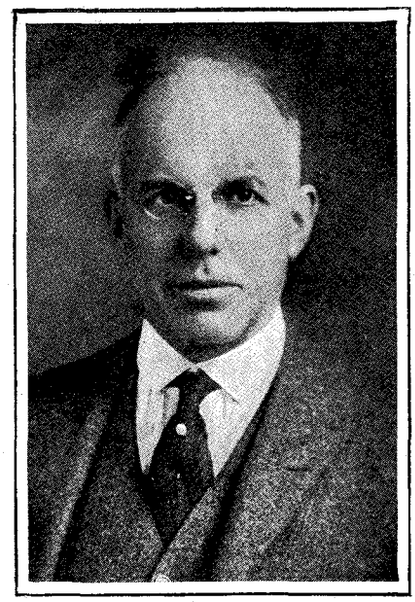
Keystone

THEODORE BRENTANO, AMERICAN MINISTER TO HUNGARY



Wide World Photos

ALANSON B. HOUGHTON, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY



(C) Harris & Ewing

ALBERT HENRY WASHBURN, AMERICAN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA

ON SPEAKING TERMS WITH THE CENTRAL POWERS

SLOW in getting into war, America has been slow in getting out. It was five years ago that our Government recalled its Ambassador from Germany and sent the German Ambassador home. It was over three years ago that we stopped fighting Germany, and incidentally Austria and Hungary. It was only last month that our Government was ready to select men to act as its envoys to these three countries, and thus to re-establish diplomatic relations.

For the American Ambassadorship at Berlin the choice of the President, confirmed by the Senate, has been, as was anticipated, Alanson Bigelow Houghton. He is fifty-eight years old, a Harvard man, with post-graduate training at Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. He is chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works Company at Corning, New York, President of the Board of Religious Education, and a trustee of Hobart and St. Stephen's Colleges. He has been a member of Congress since 1919.

The nominee as Minister to Austria is Albert Henry Washburn. He is fifty-nine years old and is a Cornell man. During his college course he was private secretary to President Andrew D. White. After three years as Consul at Magdeburg, Germany, he spent another three years as private secretary to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. He then became Assistant United States Attorney in Massachusetts, and thereafter Special United States Treasury Counsel. He resigned to enter private practice, with an office in New York City.

The nominee as Minister to Hungary is Judge Theodore Brentano, of Chicago. He is sixty-five years old. He was educated in our public schools and admitted to the bar. He has been Assistant City Attorney in Chicago, and for thirty years Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, part of the time being Chief Justice.

COAL STRIKES AND COAL LEGISLATION

Is a coal strike impending? If so, can it be averted? What is being done about it, and why wasn't it done long ago?

The assembly of United Mine Workers' delegates at Indianapolis voted almost unanimously to suspend all mining operations on April 1 unless the mine owners agree to a maintenance of the present wage scale for bituminous miners and grant twenty per cent wage increase to the anthracite miners. It was ordered by the Convention that prior to the strike the question of suspending work be submitted to a referendum vote of all miners to be taken not later than March 31. The assembly also asserted through its official mouthpiece, Mr. J. L. Lewis, that the owners of the mines have refused to meet the unions in any effort to reach an agreement. Mr. Helm pointed out in his article in last week's Outlook that there is real danger of railway men and coal men uniting their forces to strike if the men in either industry have grievances. A despatch from Washington on February 17 declared that the day before the Cabinet devoted its entire time to discussing coal and transportation problems and railway rates; that the Attorney-General is prepared to move when the coal crisis comes; and that Secretary Hoover is arranging for food supplies for urban communities and for keeping transportation open.

Railway unions and railway owners have a resource for the arbitration of their difficulties in the Railway Labor Board—not completely authoritative, to be sure; but, as the history of the last great railway strike threat shows, of valuable influence. The coal operators and coal miners have no such resource directly provided for their industry. A voluntary submission to arbitration would seem to non-partisan observers to be the practical way out.

Meanwhile Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, has introduced a bill into the Senate which proposes to provide for just such emergencies in the coal industry (anthracite and bituminous) in the future. This bill has been described as a cross between the Kansas Industrial Court and the Railway Labor Board. But a reading of the bill leaves us with the impression that it is much nearer the latter than the former. It establishes a National Coal Mining Board with nine members. There are to be three groups

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of three members each. All members are to be appointed by the President—the three in the labor group from a list of six names sent in by the United Mine Workers; the three in the management group from a list of six names sent in by the National Coal Association and the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association; the three in the public group to be appointed directly by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each member is to receive $10,000 a year as salary.

Disputes about wages, hours, or working conditions may come before the Board on the application of operators or employees or on the Board's own motion. Decisions may be made by a majority of the Board, but at least one of the public members must concur.

The statement rather generally made in the press, that this is a measure for compulsory arbitration, is not sustained by a reading of the bill itself. There is a provision that the Board may call disputants before it when the "dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce," and one that the Board may call upon any United States District Court to compel a witness to testify, and another that when the Board finds that one of its decisions has been violated by operator or employee it may "make public its decision in such manner as it may determine." This is not compulsory arbitration, for no penalty is provided in the bill itself for refusal to comply with its findings.

A notable and unusual feature of this bill is the inclusion in it of a series of fundamental principles, or, as it has been called, a code for the industry. This statement is so remarkable in its enunciation that we reproduce it here in full:

1. Coal is a public necessity, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.
2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.
3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return.
4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, nor shall coercive measures of any kind be used by employers or employees, or by their agents or representatives, to compel or to induce employers or employees to exercise or to refrain from exercising this right.
5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.
6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow-workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators. The organizations have a right to go into non-union fields and by peaceable methods try to persuade men to join the unions, but they have no right to try to induce employees to violate contracts which they have entered into with their employers, and the operators on the other hand have the right by peaceable means to try to persuade men to refrain from joining the unions.
7. The right of every unskilled or common laborer to earn a living wage sufficient to maintain a normal family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age, and other contingencies, is hereby declared and affirmed. Above this basic wage for unskilled workers differentials in rates of pay for other mine workers shall be established for skill, experience, hazards of employment, and productive efficiency.
8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of the male workers for the same or equivalent service performed; they shall be accorded all the rights and guaranties granted to male workers and the conditions of their employment shall surround them with every safeguard of their health and strength and guarantee them the full measure of protection which is the debt of society to mothers and to potential mothers.
9. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed in the mines.
10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry, with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours a day.
11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard work day.

There are declarations included here that will be disputed by partisans of either side and some that mean little without further definition—What is an "adequate return," for instance? As we understand it, the Board's duty would be to make such a definition in each instance and apply the principles. But as a whole the "code" or bill of rights is impressive, and one hopes most particularly that legislators will keep the first principle in mind.

THE BATTLE OF THE BONUS

Opposition to the bonus for men who served in the war is in part selfish. People who made no such sacrifice as the men who served their country in the Army and Navy made are not all ungrateful by any means; but some of them have forgotten the days of danger, and are now unwilling to think of bearing an additional burden in the way of taxes. It is easy enough for them to speak scornfully of the able-bodied man who is willing to accept a bonus from the Government while they themselves profited by his sacrifice. If all of the opposition to the bonus came from the selfish and forgetful, it could not prevent the passage of a bonus bill. The opposition, however, is by no means chiefly selfish; it is based on the conviction, reached after the examination of the facts, that a bonus law would not be a benefit to the ex-service men, but a lasting injury; that it would interfere so greatly with general prosperity as to make it harder, not easier, for the ex-service men, as well as other men, to make a living.

In a letter to Mr. Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, President Harding has repeated his expression of approval of the bonus, but has also repeated his reservation that "the bestowal shall be made when it may be done without such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the ex-service men themselves which this expression of gratitude is designed to bestow." He states as his best judgment that "any compensation legislation enacted at this time ought to carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues," and he finds the only commendable plan a general sales tax. He does not advocate the spreading of the bonus over a period of two and a half years, as has been proposed, but believes that it ought not to be undertaken until it can be paid at once in full. He opposes the attempt to raise the money by issuing bonds, because the Government will be called upon within sixteen months to meet obligations amounting to more than six billion dollars. He believes that the American people will accept a sales tax and "we should contribute thereby no added difficulties to the problems of readjustment," but he takes it for granted that "the ex-service men themselves are no less concerned than others about the restoration of business and the return to abundant employment."

Though many ex-service men are opposed to the bonus, the American Legion is officially urging it upon Congress. The National Commander of the American Legion, Hanford MacNider, in a telegram to the President, asks "that a committed Administration allow the passage of what we believe to be the most constructive measure that can be devised." This bill urged by the Legion would allow veterans of the World War, below the grade of army captain or naval lieutenant, the choice between: a cash payment in installments; insurance to an amount forty per cent greater than the cash bonus and bearing interest, with the privilege of borrowing against the insurance; vocational training aid; cash to be applied toward the purchase of a home or farm; and preference right to make entry on public

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A BOON, MY SOVEREIGN, FOR MY SERVICE DONE

(Richard III, Act II, Scene 1)

Reid in the New York Evening Mail

HE CAN SEE TROUBLE IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

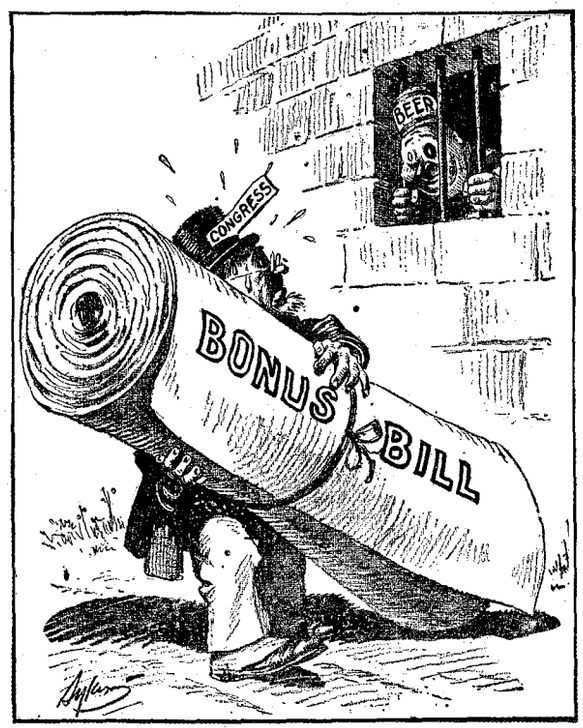
From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News

YOU KNOW VERY WELL WHEN YOU INVITED THEM THAT IT WAS WASH-DAY AND THERE WASN'T A THING TO EAT IN THE HOUSE! NOW YOU CAN JUST GO OUT AND GET YOUR OWN
BONUS
SEC MELLON
CONGRESS
THE EMPTY ICE BOX
U.S TREASURY
Bread

COMPANY FOR DINNER AND NOT EVEN A CAN OF SARDINES IN THE PANTRY

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



"AW, LEMME DO IT!"

From Frederick Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris in the Baltimore Sun

HOW IT LOOKS TO THE HORSE

From M. M. Godfrey, Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lands. Mr. MacNider says that public opinion, as shown by votes, is behind the bonus. In particular, he cites the approval of the bonus by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and the Chambers of Commerce in Pittsburgh and Cleveland as ground for urging that serious consideration be given to the bill. He believes that the provisions for farm aid, vocational training, insurance, and land settlement will help create constructive citizens, and that the cash feature of the bill will help men who are now walking the streets looking for work. It is evident that in Mr. MacNider's mind the virtue in the Bonus Bill is that it provides something more like a square deal than the veterans have received so far. "Had capital and labor been drafted when men's lives were drafted, the present aggravated situation would not exist," says Mr. MacNider. "When it was a question of reimbursing manufacturers for war contracts never fulfilled, requiring some three billion dollars, no such hue and cry was raised. It was an obligation, and it was paid. Here is an obligation no less just than that of the manufacturers, railroads, and the shipping interests. Certainly their service was not so much more patriotic than that of the men who offered their lives."

It is true, as Mr. MacNider says, that the money paid for contracts unfulfilled was the settlement of a just debt. What Mr. MacNider overlooks is the fact that that contract money was not paid into the pockets of individuals for them to spend as a bonus or gratuity; it was paid to the industries of the country as an element necessary in maintaining production and the employment of many hundreds of thousands of people.

It is growing more and more evident that the people of this country are realizing the danger to the welfare of the whole Nation, including the ex-service men themselves, in any plan to distribute to individuals, as "adjusted compensation" or gratuity, money from the Treasury.

On another page we report expressions of opinion on both sides of this hotly debated question.

YALE'S ONE HUNDRED REELS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

CAN American history recorded in text-books set in 12 point, or even in heroic but immobile statues in the parks, compete with history recorded in vivid motion on the screen? On the other hand, can accurate historical reels made in New Haven compete with lurid melodrama made in Hollywood? If the motion-picture project of George Parmly Day, President of the Yale University Press and Treasurer of the University, and his colleagues works successfully, historians may henceforth decide to abandon the pen for the camera and the scenario.

The work of the Yale University Press, organized by Mr. Day in 1908, has been energetically original. A series of volumes devoted to the writings of poets under thirty years of age furnishes a notable example. But perhaps the most creative departure has been the ambitious "Chronicles of America," the fiftieth and last volume of which has now made its appearance. It was a happy conception to "present the entire history of our country in living form, through a continuity of short narratives, each having a unity of its own, but all articulated and so related that the reader will not only be entertained by the story in each but will also be given a real vision of his country from the beginning to the present day; and so to make the traditions of the Nation more real and vivid to those of our citizens who are not in the habit of reading history."

The next step taken by the Yale University Press, once conceived, was logical and characteristic of this enterprising association. What more reasonable than the production of one hundred reels of motion pictures based on the "Chronicles" depicting American history? The Chronicles of America Picture Corporation, organized for this purpose and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with Mr. Day as president, assures us that every step of the undertaking from preparation of scenario to finished picture will come under painstaking supervision. Every foot of film must be inspected by the editors, Dr. Max Farrand, Professor of American History at Yale, and Dr. Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, chief of Yale's Department of Education, assisted and advised by school as well as university authorities. No effort or expense is to be spared either pictorially or historically. Two years have already been devoted to research of varied kinds looking to satisfactory results.

Students and educators will watch the experiment of the Yale Press with sympathetic interest. Those who have made friends with the volumes covering this Nation's development in type will anticipate the effect to be gained through the employment of the screen. Many who have felt the need of supplementing present methods of visualizing history will welcome the new educational process. The power of these pictures to stir up Americanism and an interest in better citizenship should win support.

The winners have been selected in The Outlook's fifth prize contest. We asked for letters on the best advertisement appearing in The Outlook in 1920. They came in hundreds. Here are the awards:

FIRST PRIZE

WM. HARRIS GUYER
Findlay, Ohio

SECOND PRIZE

FLORENCE TOURISON REID
139 East Mt. Pleasant Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD PRIZES
(two full third prizes were awarded)

ROBERT D. MORSS
7 Queen Square, London, England

MRS. CORA P. RICHARDSON
1215 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Mr. Guyer, President of Findlay College, gathered first prize with a letter on a Valentine & Company's advertisement entitled "When Johnny Fell In." A two-line want advertisement carried Florence Tourison Reid into second place. Mr. Robert D. Morss and Mrs. Richardson won their awards with comments on the financial advertisements of the Guaranty Trust Company and S. W. Straus & Company.

The prize winning letters will appear in next week's issue of The Outlook. Other letters submitted in this contest will appear in subsequent issues.

THE CHURCH GROWS

EVER since the war the churches have had a great deal of adverse criticism because they have not shown the increase in membership expected as a result of whatever spiritual impetus resulted from the war. Yet, from statistics just given out by the Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, it would seem as if the adverse criticism had been, to say the least, hasty. It appears that the total membership in all religious bodies in the United States is almost 46,000,000, an increase of over 4,000,000 in five years.

The Roman Catholic Church leads with a membership of nearly 18,000,000. Of the Protestant churches, the thirty bodies related to the Federal Council of Churches have nearly 20,000,000 members.

As to the various denominations, the Baptists have now passed the Methodists in membership, the Baptists numbering over 7,800,000 against a Methodist membership of nearly 7,800,000. Third in rank come the Lutheran bodies, with a membership exceeding 2,400,000. Fourth come the Presbyterians, with nearly 2,400,000.

Practically all of the major religious faiths, the report reads, have made a gain, except the Unitarians (who show a loss of some 30,000 as compared with the 1916 figures), one of the minor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Methodist bodies, and the so-called "Churches of God in North America."

The Salvation Army, with a reported membership of nearly 36,000, shows an increase of only 65 persons over 1916.

As a final summary, the report concludes, during the past five years an average of 2,173 persons have joined the various churches of America every day.

AMERICA BLOWS A GOLDEN HORN FOR A LITTLE BOY BLUE

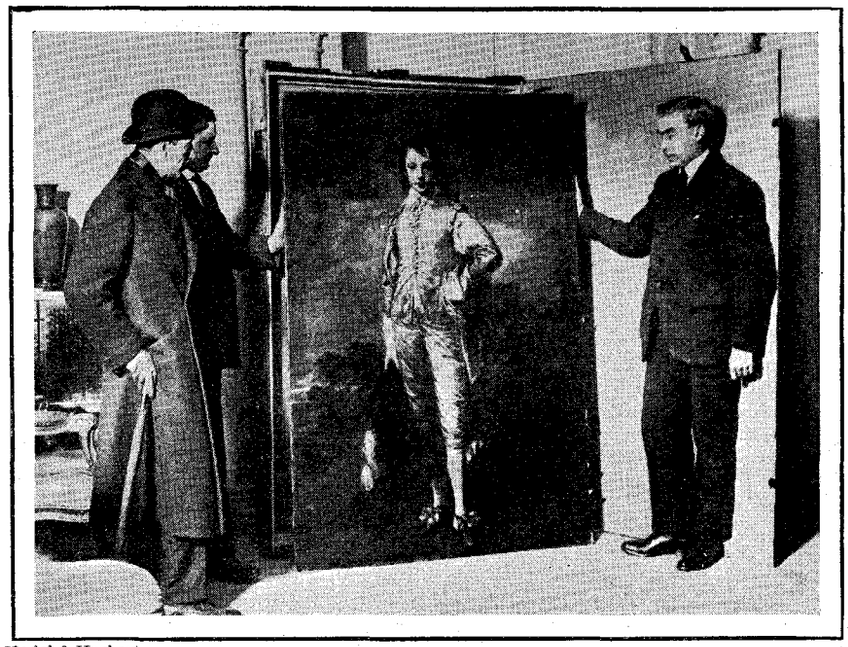
GAINSBOROUGH'S "Blue Boy" has come to America. No matter how great the satisfaction here, there is much dissatisfaction in England at the loss of one of the masterpieces of British painting.

The original of the portrait is said to have been either Master Jonathan Buttall or Master Henry Fitzroy Stanhope. The canvas reminds one of Van Dyck's portraits, not only in the pose of the figure and in the dress and in the painting of textures, but also in its air of aristocratic distinction.

Gainsborough (1727–88) painted the picture probably in 1779, and very likely to refute Sir Joshua Reynolds's argument that, if the main light in a picture be cold, though the surrounding colors be warm, "it will be out of the power of Art, even in the hands of a Rubens or Titian, to make the picture splendid or harmonious." It may be noted, however, that the blue in this painting is not cold; it has many tones and is broken and mellowed by other tints. The background is a rich brown. We are conscious of the artist's feeling for the beauty of color as color. According to Ruskin, Gainsborough was the greatest colorist since Rubens.

Gainsborough's contemporary, Sir Joshua Reynolds, had a larger general understanding of art, a wider range in portraiture, and greater evenness in his output. On the other hand, Gainsborough had a more innate instinct for art, especially an unrivaled power to delineate the grace of childhood and womanhood; indeed, to cause the spectator to feel that there must have been some pleasant, sympathetic bond between the artist and his subject, which gave to that artist his insight into personality and character.

Gainsborough was a painter's painter—in his sure brushwork, in his lightness of touch, in the spontaneity of his endeavor. The "Blue Boy" shows us the artist at his high level; indeed, in the opinion of one noted critic, this is "in some respects the finest portrait ever painted by an Englishman."



Kadel & Herbert

THE FAMOUS "BLUE BOY" PICTURE ON ITS ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

THE GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR

DESPITE centuries of Turkish oppression, the Greeks in Asia Minor have to a large degree maintained their language, religion, culture, and national consciousness. There are between two and three million Greeks in that country. Most of them are on the west, or Smyrna, coast. But many are on the north, or Black Sea, coast.

From both coasts we are getting startling news. A correspondent on the west littoral thus writes:

> Recently I visited six towns. Not a single church was left by the Turks. The eyes of the pictures of the saints and of Christ on the walls were gouged out, filth was smeared over the faces, cattle had been stabled in the holy places. Even the dead in the churchyard were not left in peace. Grave after grave had been opened and the bones and corpses were strewn around. Moreover, over two hundred helpless Greeks were massacred here. Hundreds of Greek homes were ravaged and destroyed. A Greek military force now holds this town. The mosque is untouched, the Turks live in peace.

On the other hand, according to an unconfirmed report from Ismid, near Constantinople, where the Greeks have apparently gained the upper hand, some Turks have been ruthlessly massacred. Doubtless Turkish atrocities may stimulate counter-atrocities on the part of oppressed races, if ever the chance comes.

PONTUS

THE news we receive from the north littoral is also poignant. In other years massacre and deportation in Pontus caused hundreds of thousands of Pontian Christians to cross the Black Sea and settle in South Russia. On the mountains around Erzerum are the bleaching bones of Greeks as well as of Armenians. The Allied Powers in the armistice provided that they should have the right to occupy any of six vilayets or districts in which disorder consequent upon deportations had occurred. For Turkey's entrance into the World War on the side of Germany had determined the civilized world in deciding: (1) That there should no longer be Turkish rule in Europe; (2) that Turkish rule in Asia Minor should be limited to certain regions; and (3) that Turkey should give guaranties for the protection of Christian peoples living within her borders. There are many Greeks within Turkish territory. Hence the treaty of Sèvres called for the protection of all the inhabitants, regardless of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion, and the return to their homes and restoration of their property for all persons who had become exiles during the late war.

As to the vilayets in question, beginning last July, some eight hundred Christians were massacred at Marsovan; in addition, there was the "legal murder," after a mock trial, of several hundred other Greeks, including professors in our Anatolia College, on the accusation of fomenting revolution. The particular crime of one of these professors was that he had a college Bible with a map of the travels of St. Paul in the back, on which map were the word "Pontus" and other names of the old Roman provinces.

The Turks tried to burn several hundred Christians in a large barracks in which they were confined, and deported practically all the twenty-five hundred remaining.

The Marsovan atrocity is by no means the only one that has occurred in these vilayets. If the Powers had enforced their treaty provisions, would the outrages have continued? Allied weakness

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is at least one cause for reaction in Turkey.

Unfortunately, the United States did not declare war against Turkey, as it should have done. Hence it is not a cosignatory to the Treaty of Sèvres. But why should that stop us from calling the attention of the Powers to the present pitiful and inhuman situation?

ORGANIZING AGAINST DISEASE

MEDICAL and chemical research have both worked against disease, yet in large measure they have worked separately and not in direct alliance. In one sense, every physician must be to some extent a chemist; he should understand the chemical constituents of tissues, fluids, and organisms in the human body; he must also be thoroughly informed in the chemical nature and properties of medicine. To chemical discovery and laboratory work medicine is immensely indebted. Yet there is a wide field for conscious and organized co-operation.

The need and the possibility are admirably set forth in a report recently made by eminent chemists, which considers, as its title declares, "the future independence and progress of American medicine in the age of chemistry." The report is signed by recognized authorities in the chemical world, such as Professor Abel of Johns Hopkins, Professor T. B. Johnson of Yale, and Dr. Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, while its chairman, Dr. Charles H. Herty, is the editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," and has been President of the American Chemical Society.

A striking analogy prefaces the discussion in this pamphlet. In the great World War America called to its service a large number of the most distinguished research chemists in the country. Many of them were brought to Washington, and there worked almost in daily conference with the military authorities, so as to get instantly, if possible, the answers to questions involving chemistry on which life and death hung. There was combination, too, not only with the military authorities, but with medical authorities; the aid of chemical research was called in constantly in providing weapons for the battle against disease as well as the battle against poison gas.

The question asked in the pamphlet before us is whether some permanent method of co-operation between medicine and chemistry may not be provided. The thing has been done abroad, and it seems to be right and timely that it should be done here. Yet in none of the many fine medical research institutes and university medical laboratories (important as the results of their inquiries are) has provision been made for a co-operative attack on the problems of medicine by physicians and chemists.

Centuries ago, the report declares, chemist and physician were in apparently closer unison than now, for then the largest function of chemistry was to provide drugs for the doctor. Later, chemistry developed other vast fields of research, and in a measure the two sciences drew apart. But within quite recent times the developments of both sciences have emphasized the need of common study and, so to speak, a pooling of knowledge. As the report says: "Each human body is now recognized to be a chemical factory in which the most complicated chemical physical changes are continuously taking place." The pathologist and bacteriologist have done splendid human service in discovering and identifying the germs that carry infectious diseases, but it is through chemistry that they have been able to make the antitoxins with which to fight these germs. Pathologist and chemist are working eagerly, but not in such close union as could be wished, in studying such questions as that of the chemical reactions which take place in the ultimate cell itself—reactions of which we know little as yet, but which may be of the utmost importance in defining conditions of health or sickness. So too the biologist, as the report says, needs the chemist's knowledge and point of view as truly as the chemist needs those of the biologist.

In these ways and in many others the utmost may rightly be hoped of "co-operation under ideal conditions of time and equipment for research." The narrative of the achievements of the chemical analysis and study that have been of notable value to medicine is presented in this pamphlet in a way to interest the layman as well as the professional reader. The conclusion and recommendation reached are that the problems solved by chemical research are only a forerunner of the immense possibilities of the future. What is proposed and what will be formulated later is "complete co-operation of a staff of experts, peers in every sense, each in his own field, with emphasis on the fundamental chemical and physical character of the problems."

The proposal is fascinating in its possibilities, and certainly to the lay mind seems reasonable. The tremendous problems that lie between medicine and chemistry are not, these chemists believe, "beyond the power of the human mind in control of the scientific tools of chemistry and physics. Indeed, until these exact sciences do shed more light on these problems there will be speculation, theory, philosophizing—but not knowledge." And they add: "It will take many generations of many workers to attain this knowledge; but who can question for a moment that complete success in these problems would spell for mankind health of the body, health of the mind, and the happiness of untold millions of sensitive beings?"

WHEN DO WE EAT?

WE have been studying natural history as it is diluted for the younger generation. When we say younger generation, we do not refer to the Fitzgeralds or the Dos Passoses of the literary world, but to a still more youthful group which is not destined to present its views to the public until our present "younger generation" reaches the senescence of the middle thirties.

We are thinking of the young men and women who are at present seeking literary entertainment in those natural-history stories without which no children's column in our daily press is complete. In the pursuit of knowledge in these various columns we have run across a grave philosophical problem—a problem which the doughboys of the A. E. F. would have succinctly summarized in the familiar phrase, "When do we eat?"

Really the case is one for the S. P. C. A., for, if we take the word of these Sleepy-Time Tales for Gospel truth, all the carnivora of the forest are destined to a rapid extermination by starvation. We ask the readers of these tales, in all due solemnity, have they ever known an instance when Glub-Glub, The Bullfrog, fell a prey to Week-Week, The Crane? Did Freckle-Freckle, The Spotted Deer, ever feel the teeth of Yap-Yap, The Coyote? Or did Puff-Puff, The Cotton Tail, ever feel the scratches of Bon Ami, the Bobcat? No, indeed; at the crucial moment there is always Sister South Wind or Brother Bluebird or Father Sun who warns the intended victim. What a profitable and delightful business it would be to write life insurance on the creatures of the forest who are working seven days a week as characters in these latest attempts to portray nature as she is not!

Thornton W. Burgess, in his "Bird Book for Children," does manage to give real information in an entertaining narrative form which is most palatable. In some of his animal stories he departs further from reality, but without, it seems to us, any compensating gain. Perhaps this is a criticism which that younger generation which we have al-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ready referred to would, as a court of last appeal, overrule.

Some of his many imitators, however, go out of their way to supply their readers with inaccurate information. There is no reason, to cite one example, why a porcupine that shoots its quills should be more acceptable to the youthful mind than a porcupine who spanks intruders with his prickly tail. When it is easy to be accurate, why take the trouble to impart misinformation?

All of which may be boiled down into a plea for the abolition of useless sentimentality. There is a certain American statesman of whom it has been said that "a fact makes his head ache." If we want to raise future generations to which this phrase is not applicable, let us help children to see certain obvious realities as they are. Let them have their fill of Uncle Remus and the legends and fairy tales that belong to all time and are a part of the heritage of every nation. But when we attempt to sugar-coat natural history, let us take care that we coat something that actually exists.

THE AUTOMATIC THIEF CATCHER

HORSES, automobiles, and airplanes are about the only stealable objects which are in themselves an aid to the thief to escape. Perhaps we should include cash in this list. They branded horses in the old days to establish ownership, and if a man was found riding an animal whose possession could not readily be explained he was not infrequently "strung up" to the nearest telegraph pole. The practice made the stealing of horses an unpopular amusement—one not to be entered in lightly and without due consideration.

So far there have been few men whose abilities in the field of abstraction have been applied to airplanes. But there are evidently hundreds, if not thousands, who would just as leave elope with some one else's Ford as not. Efforts to brand automobiles with manufacturers' numbers and license plates have so far done little to discourage such thefts. When you change the brand on an automobile, it leaves no fresh sore to indicate the recentness of the operation.

There is one method by which the operations of our modern horse thieves might be at least made more difficult, a method which would not require elaborate mechanical apparatus. A ship is not allowed to enter a port, discharge its cargo, and sail away again without having its clearance papers properly viséd by the port authorities. Why not make it illegal to sell an automobile without the transfer and visé of papers issued to the original purchaser by his State license bureau?

Autos are stolen, not to ride in, but to sell. If an auto were offered for sale without the proper papers, it would be *prima facie* evidence that the sale was not a legitimate one. It would be easy to prepare a form of clearance paper (to borrow the nautical term) which it would be practically impossible to counterfeit.

It might not even be necessary to wait for the enactment of laws to institute such a system. If the automobile insurance companies could unite on a plan and enforce it by gradations in premium charges, it might be made effective without legal aid. Manufacturers, for instance, might agree with insurance companies to provide purchasers with proper sales blanks. If a car made by one of these manufacturers were offered for sale without the proper credentials, the purchaser would be warned to look out for a stolen car. The system which we suggest is of course merely a tentative outline for consideration. But automobile thefts have been so frequent that any plan which offers a hope of handicapping the robbers should at least be considered.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER

Richard Watson Gilder

REMINISCENCES OF A FAMOUS EDITOR

Next week in The Outlook Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, who knew Mr. Gilder intimately—indeed, he died in her house—will present anecdotes and memories of the famous poet and editor.

REFORMERS WHO HINDER REFORM

A SAVAGE onslaught on all theaters and all actors and actresses cannot be justified, but it may be palliated, if not excused, on the ground of the accuser's ignorance. It practically never comes from any one who has a living acquaintance with the members of the theatrical profession or has any familiarity with their work upon the stage. Those who have that familiarity and have the good moral sense to seek the best which the theater has to offer will generally agree with the sentiment attributed by Sidney Colvin to Robert Browning after seeing Salvini's impersonation of King Lear: "It makes me wonder which is the greater, the poet or the actor."

Great actors have in their autobiographies and their letters graphically described the perils of the stage. They might well be inclined, when not in a defensive mood, to acknowledge that theirs is an extra-hazardous profession. There is no doubt that there is great need of reform. The responsibility for the evil conditions which exist must be divided, though unequally, between three classes.

It partly rests upon certain theatrical managers who have neither moral nor art standards, to whom the theater is merely a money-making profession, and who measure success wholly by the receipts at the box-office. Such managers are to be classed with shysters in the law, quacks in medicine, purveyors of vicious art and degenerate literature. The responsibility partly rests upon theater-goers whose morbid curiosity is great, whose consciences are dumb, and who are attracted by vicious plays—the more vicious, the more attractive. But the responsibility is partly shared by those who ought by their influence to inspire a discriminating judgment between the good and the evil, but who, instead, by their indiscriminating condemnation of all theaters and all actors encourage an equally indiscriminating approval of all.

What shall we say of the theater? We say that it does not exist. There are theaters and theaters, as there are novels and novels. To judge of the virtue of the stage from the gossip about it in the daily press is no better than to judge of the virtue of a village from the gossip of the sewing society.

We hope that the day is not far distant when the preachers will regard the drama as they now regard fiction, and will use what influence they possess to inspire their young people to exercise a discriminating judgment upon both forms of intellectual and emotional life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BONUS OR HALO?

A POLL OF THE PRESS

"THE soldier is an uneconomic force," asserts the Chicago "Tribune" (Ind. Rep.), "except when he is needed to preserve the balance and the working power of economic force. . . . When he is needed for this economic purpose he is invaluable, because, without him, all values would go to pot." The "Tribune" proceeds:

> If the German soldier had been able to carry through the plans of the German military leaders, the German mark would not be a beggar on the doorstep of financial insolvency, and if he had been able to do the superhuman, which was required of him, Uncle Andrew Mellon's fortune might be barely equal to a square meal. The difference between the value of the dollar and the value of the mark is the sacrifice made by the American soldier. He created that value. If he had not done so, it would have no value. . . . Buddy, join the Legion, as your father joined the G. A. R., and impress, as a political fact, upon the elder generation that it is in luck, and much in luck.

Another "Tribune" (Rep.), this time from New York City, thus describes the situation:

> Bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, the young men of America, who gathered behind the colors in war time, . . . are the fathers of the future. . . . They go to Congress, or organizations representing them go, with a plea for justice. When soldiers, they received $30 a month, while men who remained at home had the benefit of the war wages. So they say it is only fair to equalize compensation. They ask for an additional allowance of $50 for each month they were in service. The argument is strong.

"It would destroy the safety of the Republic," says another metropolitan paper, the "American" (Ind.), "if the principle were to be established that men, needed to do its fighting, could be drafted and sent into danger at an arbitrary rate of payment, and then discharged into penury and neglect, while those for whom they fought were left free to profiteer." Yet Frederick Palmer, the well-known war correspondent, declares in the New York "Times" (Ind. Dem.) that the soldier who accepts a bonus is selling his "halo." To this the "American" rejoins:

> Perhaps some of them would sell anything they've got, these desperate days. Halos are cold comfort to the 75,000 war veterans now jobless in New York. But would the veteran be *selling* his halo? Washington and his soldiers, after the Indian wars, took a very substantial bonus. Washington took another after the Revolution. Lafayette had the "dollar sign" put on him. . . . In fact, he had 200,000 of them plastered all over him, in addition to 20,000 acres of land in Florida. . . . We advise the soldiers to accept the bonus. . . . It won't remove their halos. It will make life a little more comfortable while wearing them. If Mr. Palmer upbraids you, tell him that people forgave Washington. And they ought to forgive you. All the more because Washington didn't need it. And you do.

"Seven out of ten of the plain people of the United States are in favor of the Soldier's Bonus," adds the "American," "as shown by all the popular referendums taken in many States from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Aside from the American Legion, one of the most important bodies of men, the American Federation of Labor, "is one hundred per cent in favor of a bonus," according to Samuel Gompers, its President. This, together with the strength of the American Legion, makes for a mighty influence. Writing in the New York "Journal of Commerce" (Ind.), Professor Parker Willis thus describes the power of the Legion:

> It is supposed that in practically every Congressional district throughout the country there is a body of veterans, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, who will be able, by reasonably united action, to turn the election whichever way they choose. That they will act together in this way is said to be assured by the fact that their organization is being perfected steadily and their leaders, who maintain a strong lobby in Washington, threaten condign punishment to any Congressman who dares take off the collar and refuses to pull with his fellows. The burden is very galling, even to old stagers, whose necks have been accustomed to many political yokes. But they see no way out of it. They describe themselves as merely having to choose between giving up their places in Congress to some successor who will carry out the orders of the veterans and consenting to do the same thing at once.

What is the proposal indorsed by the American Legion? It is that each veteran shall have the right to avail himself of any one, but only one, of the following plans:

1. Adjusted compensation to the veterans for $1 a day for each day's service in the United States and $1.25 for each day's service overseas. There is a maximum of $500 for a man without overseas service and of $625 for a man with overseas service.
2. Adjusted service certificate insurance, giving the veteran the option to take insurance payable at the end of twenty years—that is to say, a paid-up twenty-year endowment policy. If he chooses this plan, he will receive as the basis of his adjusted pay a sum forty per cent greater than the cash plan.
3. Vocational training aid of $1.25 a day. This aid would entitle the veteran to receive vocational training to an amount equal to the adjusted service pay plus forty per cent.
4. Farm or home aid. This allows the veteran to receive from the Government the adjusted service pay, plus an additional forty per cent to be applied towards the purchase price of approved farm property or suburban or city home.
5. Land settlement. It gives the veteran preference right to take land on the opening of public or Indian lands to entry and on all reclamation projects now in existence or hereafter to be established.

THE CASH BONUS

The hardest of these five proposals to "put over" is the cash bonus. Can it be "put over"? Yes, say the Hearst papers, though the sum must be raised by taxes, because "our tax burden, compared with the other leading nations of the world, is light. While no unjustified tax should be added, the financial condition of the country is such that the people can have a soldiers' bonus if they want one."

How soon should the bonus be paid? The following is the forecast of the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" (Dem.), as well as that of many other observers:

> Some of the Congressmen hope to advance the time of the payment of the bonus so as to get two quarters paid by the November election. This, they feel, will be a mighty help at the polls. Other members of Congress do not favor beginning payment until next year. In order to pay, additional taxes must be laid and payments of the taxes must be made. This added burden to the taxpayers may cause them to be a little resentful in November. The problem, then, is whether they [the Congressmen] could win more votes by paying the bonus early than they would lose by making the taxpayer put up more money.

What were the taxes proposed to yield the $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year necessary for the bonus? The proposals were many. Among them were the following: An increase of the tobacco tax, a bank-check tax, a stamp check on receipts and similar documents, $5 per $1,000 on real estate transfers, 25 cents per horse-power on automobiles, an increase of the letter stamp to three cents, a doubling of the present 10 per cent tax on theater tickets, a tax on tea, coffee, and sugar, a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, a tax of 1/10 of 1 per cent on stock and bond transfers, a doubling of the present inheritance tax, a tax on light wines and beers not exceeding 2.75 per cent of alcohol, and, finally, a sales tax. "Judging by the vociferation already caused by the suggested taxes," says the Springfield, Massachusetts, "Republican" (Ind.), "the howling over the new taxes will be unprecedented before the bonus clinic is ended. This will not make the service men happy; they can-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not enjoy being called robbers. Nobody in the end will be happy—not even the Republican party, which must shoulder full responsibility."

Of the above suggestions, the proposed taxes on light wines and beers and on sales have called forth some acid comment. As to the first, "If there is to be a bonus, there is only one feasible way to provide the cash, and it lies through a revision of Federal enforcement—an amendment to the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light beer and wine," asserts the New York "World" (Ind. Dem.). On this proposal the Louisville "Courier-Journal" (Dem.), quite in the manner of its late editor, Henry Watterson, comments:

> Congress will pay no attention to this because it is ordered by Wayne B. Wheeler, generalissimo of the Anti-Saloon League, to pay no attention to it, and the cowards of Congress are even more afraid of the Anti-Saloon League than they are of the former soldiers. . . . Because of fear of the former service men, Congress has determined to pass a bonus bill. Because of fear of the Anti-Saloon League it will refuse to consider raising the money by a beer tax. If it has any fear of betrayed and enraged taxpayers whom it will gouge, that fear is subordinate to its other fears, perhaps on the theory that the taxpayers, because they are unorganized, are less formidable than are the organized bonus hunters and the organized prohibitionists.

The sales tax was rejected by the Republicans (the majority) of the House of Representatives last year in a caucus when the Revenue Bill was being considered. As a bonus proposition, however, it is viewed by many in an entirely different light, and many of its former opponents may now be counted as its supporters. On the other hand, some of those who have long espoused the principle of a sales tax declare that "it is worth the price of the bonus to get the sales tax on the statute-books." The particular form of tax in the minds of most is similar to the Canadian sales tax which went into force in May, 1920. This was a 1 per cent tax on sales by manufacturers and 1 per cent on sales by wholesale jobbers. The range in articles taxed was very limited at first, yet the tax brought in $50,000,000, or one-seventh of the total Canadian revenue. The Hearst papers prophesy that this tax, "which raised $50,000,000 in smaller and poorer Canada, would, in proportion to our superior wealth, bring in $600,000,000." While President Harding still recommends postponement of bonus legislation, he declares that with regard to provision for raising the needed revenue he finds himself "unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a tax will distribute the cost of rewarding the ex-service men in such a manner that it will be borne by all the people whom they served." President Harding's advice to postpone legislation is, in the estimation of very many, like the New York "World" (Ind. Dem.), "wholly good," but his recommendation of a sales tax is "wholly bad." The "World" explains:

> There is a great deal to be said in favor of a moderate sales tax when it is substituted for other taxes, but in this case it is to be added to taxes that are already breaking the economic back of the country. . . . To provide money through a sales tax is to extort this campaign fund from poverty and impose the burden on the politically defenseless.

What tax, then, can there be? Since the expressions of dissatisfaction with all the above suggestions there has been a demand in some quarters for the reenactment of the specially onerous excess profit taxes and surtaxes, which have been shown to be injurious to industry and business. Concerning this proposal the Pittsburgh "Gazette-Times" (Rep.) affirms:

> The fatuous-minded fancy that through this means the rich would be compelled to pay and others would escape payment. Unfortunately, the result would be quite different. There would be less employment, so there would be fewer on whom to levy. But the absence of general prosperity would be a greater burden to the majority than the necessity of their paying directly to discharge the Government's commitments.

Again: "Why not make the ex-soldier a straight ten or twenty year loan and call all other fool ideas off? By so doing we would all get a square deal and no burden would be placed on the working class. I hope we never get a bonus if the kinds of taxes proposed are the only source of revenue for the payment of it. I did not fight for this country to make the working classes suffer under the burden of outrageous taxes. That class has paid enough already; so has the ex-soldier. It is high time for Congress to put a burden on the war profiteers and relieve the working class." So writes Mr. John N. Hiller in the Colorado Springs "Gazette" (Rep.), and the editor replies thus:

> This ex-soldier is in favor of a bonus, provided it can be paid without taxing the working people. It cannot. The Government, which will pay the bonus, is made up of Brown and his neighbor Jones, and his neighbor Smith, and all the rest of us. It is not an individual or a group of individuals or anybody separate and apart, but all of us taken together. Consequently, what the Government does in a broad sense we ourselves do. What the Government spends, we spend. The Government has no money of its own and no means for getting any save what it gets from us. Nor can it take from any one, or any group of us; it must take from all. . . . Therefore if a bonus is paid to ex-service men the ex-service men will have to bear their share of the expense. . . . It is a false theory that taxes for the support of the Government's policy . . . can be assessed against a few. The cry to soak the rich and let the poor escape is just cheap political claptrap, indulged in for partisan purposes. So far as our correspondent's suggestion to the bonus plan is concerned, if he can tell the country how to raise billions to finance soldier bonus loans without placing additional burdens upon the people, well, he can have pretty much what he asks for. Man has never ceased to long for knowledge of how to get something for nothing.

MR. HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

If no tax at all, why should not the bonus be paid out of the proceeds of the interest on the Allied war debt owing this country? An insuperable obstacle, as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon at once showed, is the fact that the original Liberty Loan Acts provided for the immediate application of any payments made on the principal of the money we lent foreign governments to the payment of Liberty Loan Bonds and the interest thereon.

If no tax or no foreign interest payment may be invoked, what then? Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, comes to the rescue with an attractive proposal to substitute for cash bonuses a system of insurance, intended nominally to relieve the United States Treasury from the immediate and terrific burden of bonus payments. But his plan has a far wider range, for it would offer to service men Government protection against many contingencies—unemployment, illness, accident, suffering on the part of dependents. Certainly the proposal is more logical than handing out a dole of cash to the ex-service men, for, "as every one recognizes, these cash payments are not likely to be good for the rank and file of those who get them. Much of the money will be wasted." So the New York "Journal of Commerce" (Ind.). It adds:

> Actuarial computations, of course, are reassuring. They are said to indicate the cash outlay for the first year of $100,000,000, with an . . . ultimate liability of about $3,000,000,000. . . . As between this plan and the cash system, the distinction seems to be that, in the latter case, the Nation receives a tremendous dose of drastic medicine at the outset, while, under the former, or insurance plan, it takes the dose gradually and has more time to accustom itself to the medicine. . . . To many minds it would seem wiser, if a bonus must be given, simply to pay it in cash and have done with it. The result would be a riotous wasting of the National wealth for a short time, with a long period of slow recovery after it. But this may be much better than a slow pauperization of the community, in which large classes of the population get into the habit of leaning on the Government and asking it to insure them against all possible contingencies.

The present result is the following, according to the New York "Herald" (Ind.):

> Counting on a patient, supine pub-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lic, Congress went ahead and committed itself to the bonus propaganda without knowing where or how it could get the money to pay the bonus. And the bonus propagandists committed themselves to vote right in the fall elections. Now Congress finds itself in a tight place, with an aroused public, on the one hand, ranged against the Bonus Bill, and the bonus propagandists, on the other hand, demanding that Congress keep its word. If Congress doesn't deliver the goods to the bonus propagandists, it sees itself losing the bonus vote in the elections this fall. If it does deliver the goods to the bonus propagandists, it sees itself buried by a public avalanche.

THE BONUS MERELY A WEDGE

But the bonus in itself is not the whole story. As Mr. Albert Hale, writing in the Boston "Transcript" (Ind. Rep.) says:

> While even the proposed bonus in many cases would not compensate for the sacrifices endured, yet the principle involved is one of the most insidiously dangerous features of the communistic style of government. Grant, for a moment, that such a bill be passed. What assurance is there that it would be satisfactory to those who might take the ground, and properly enough, that $1.25 or $2 per day is inadequate compensation for their great sacrifices? Virtually all the arguments in favor of the original Bonus Bill would still hold good for an increase, and then they could subsequently be used over again for another increase.

Hence, to quote again from the New York "Tribune" (Rep.):

> If there is bonus legislation, it should be a part of the contract that further payments be not made. Otherwise we are certain to have a pension lobby at Washington for half a century, . . . constantly muddying the stream of politics. The country is a unit in favor of generous care of the disabled, the crippled, and legitimate dependents; and a majority, if there is a fair distribution of the taxation burden, would equalize compensation. But are we to have with us again in more aggravated form the abuses that make the word "pension" one of ill repute?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Says the Spokane, Washington, "Spokesman-Review" (Ind. Rep.), together with many another organ of public opinion:

> The Nation is not unmindful, and will not be, of its obligation to the men who wore its uniform in the war. It stands ready to meet with no stinting hand its obligation to the dependents of those who fell in battle or who perished from disease. It is giving freely and magnanimously for the care of the disabled ex-service men and their dependents—a total already of nearly $500,000,000 a year. But the country is protesting, and justly, against a broadcast bonus. The proposal is neither fair nor intelligent, and would be defeated overwhelmingly if the American Legion would drop the political pistol it is now aiming at the breasts of Senators and Representatives and allow the Bonus Bill to stand on its own feet.

If the Government had done its duty in the first place to the disabled men, it would have removed some of the force now exercised for the Bonus Bill. That bill, as it stands, is, in the opinion of some influential members of Congress, unjust to disabled service men, unfair to many service men who are not disabled, and unwise because it wastes public money.

THE CRUCIFIERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

I. THE INSTITUTIONS OF IRRELIGION

ABOUT the year of my birth my father, Jacob Abbott, wrote in "The Corner Stone" a description of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, from which I extract the following paragraph:

> We must look at the *characters* of the actors, rather than their deeds; for in character we may be similar to them, though from the entirely different circumstances in which we are placed we have not and we never can have the opportunity to commit the crimes they perpetrated. I shall endeavor, therefore, as I go on to the examination of the story, to bring to view, as clearly as possible, the characters of those concerned in it; with particular reference, too, to the aspects which similar characters would assume at the present day. If I am not very greatly deceived, Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot, and even the Roman soldiers, have far more imitators and followers than is generally supposed, and that, too, within the very pale of the Christian Church.

In the spirit of this paragraph, I propose in successive issues of The Outlook to publish sketches of five typical characters engaged in the crucifixion:

The Worldly Minded Church Member.
The Ambitious Ecclesiastic.
The Cowardly Politician.
The Callous Profiteers.
The First Pagan Convert.

But if we are to understand these characters we must understand those elements in the community of hostility to Jesus which by their action they represented and which gave them their power.

The history of Israel begins with the Exodus; what precedes in the Bible is the record of prehistoric traditions. The foundation, political and religious, of Israel is found in the Ten Commandments. That religion was very simple: reverence for God, respect for parents, preservation of a certain time from drudgery for the cultivation of the spirit, and regard for the four fundamental rights of man—to his person, his property, his family, and his reputation. Nothing was said of temple or priesthood or sacrifice, or ceremonial obligations of any description. These were all additions of a later date.

These additions respecting temple, priesthood, and sacrifice Jesus disregarded. He returned to the simple religion of the Ten Commandments. He attended the Temple because its outer court was a convenient forum where he could teach the people. He attended the synagogue because in his earlier ministry its pulpits were open to him. But he never offered a sacrifice and never recommended sacrifices to his disciples; he openly proclaimed the forgiveness of God on no other condition than repentance and the resolve to enter on a new life; he specifically taught that God could be worshiped as well without the Temple as within, and foretold the destruction of the Temple at no distant day.

He did not attack the priesthood. But the priest is officially a mediator between God and man, and Christ's teaching left no place for such a mediator. He taught that God is a Father to whom his children may come freely at any time and in any place—the pagans as well as the Jews, sinners as well as saints. Whoever seeks finds; whoever knocks, to him the door is opened. It is opened to the humble and penitent publican; it is closed to the self-satisfied Pharisee. Christ never referred to public worship in either Temple or synagogue. But he laid great emphasis, both by precept and example, on the privilege and the duty of private prayer.

And he paid no attention to the code of ceremonial obligation which Jewish puritanism had added to the five simple ethical laws of the Ten Commandments. Neither he nor his disciples observed the fasts appointed by the elders. The elaborate code which prescribed what the people might and what they might not do on the Sabbath he disregarded. The complex system of washings which the elders had established he cast aside as without legal authority or moral value.

Nor did Christ merely reject the traditions of his time; he set aside the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

traditional habits. He fermented men; stirred them to think for themselves; stimulated independent thinking. He spake with authority, not by substituting a new tradition for a rival one, but by so presenting truth that the minds and hearts of his hearers recognized it on his bare presentation of it. Often by a question he revealed to men a truth which they possessed and did not know that they possessed it. "Why do you call me good?" "Who do you say is neighbor?" "What do you think is the chief commandment?" "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?" "Whom do ye say that I am?" He did not think for his congregation. I do not recall that he ever told them what they *must* think. But he habitually invited them to share his thinking with him. If a heretic is, what the dictionary tells us he is, a man who gives forth his own opinions when they are in conflict with the received opinions of his age, there never was such a heretic as Jesus Christ.

He was a social heretic as well. He set himself against the established order; was in the true sense of the term a revolutionary preacher. The established order was one of aristocracy in the State as well as of hierarchy in the Church. There were few rich and many poor; few wise and many ignorant. Christ paid no deference to wealth; very little to wisdom. For himself and his immediate followers he did not desire wealth, and he scorned it in others unless they were using it in public service. The man who could see no use for his abundant harvest but to hoard it he called a fool; and honest scorn is the hardest kind of rebuke to bear. He assailed scholars unless they were using their scholarship to enlighten others less wise than themselves. He was a great leveler—a leveler up, not down. He did not merely teach that rich men should contribute to the poor and wise men furnish instruction to the ignorant. He taught that the function of the rich is to serve the poor, of the strong to serve the weak, of the wise to serve the ignorant, until classes are abolished and society becomes one great brotherhood of man. And the established order was aroused against him. His popularity added to his offense. First the leaders of his time despised him; then they feared him; and they ended by hating him.

This hate was intensified by race prejudice. And to prejudice, whether of class, religion, or race, Jesus showed no quarter. The Jewish religionists believed that they believed in a kingdom of God. But they did not. They believed in a kingdom of Israel. Of course they knew that a rebellion against Rome by the little province of Palestine would be hopeless unless they had powerful allies. They believed they had such an ally; they believed that "God was on their side." Doubtless there were teachers in Christ's time who gave a spiritual interpretation to the Old Testament prophecies. But the current opinion was that Jehovah had made a covenant with Israel and in fulfillment of that covenant would give her the rulership of the world and the heathen nations would serve under her yoke.

That notion, curiously revived in our time, Jesus repudiated. He told Nicodemus, honored master in the Church, that he needed to be born again as much as if he had been a pagan; and he told the people that Zaccheus, the hated tax-gatherer, who had repented of his oppressions and declared his purpose to do all that he could to repair his injustice, was a child of Abraham. He told the Jews that he had never seen so much faith in all Israel as he saw in a Roman centurion, and he told a crowd of scornful scribes and Pharisees that drunkards and harlots would go into the kingdom of heaven before them. At the beginning of his ministry he told the congregation at Nazareth that the Jews were not God's favorites, and at the close of his ministry he told the Jewish leaders in the Temple at Jerusalem that God would take from them the kingdom and give it to another people who would bring forth its fruits.

An angry mob drove him from the synagogue at the beginning of his ministry; an angry mob wrested from reluctant Pilate the death sentence at the end.

The elements which thus gave power to the leaders in the tragedy of the crucifixion still exist in human society, and wherever they exist still interpose to his cause the same bitter hostility. Whenever scrupulous obedience to ceremonial regulations supplants the spirit of self-sacrifice in daily life, whenever ambition for acquisition supplants ambition for service, whenever fear of the crowd paralyzes the courage needed to control the crowd, there will be found a Caiaphas, a Judas, or a Pilate, or perhaps all three in unconscious cooperation. As my father said, the opportunity to commit the crime they committed will never occur again; but the sins which incited to that crime—ambition, greed, and cowardice—still exist and are ever the same.

"HABEMUS PONTIFICEM!"

BY GINO C. SPERANZA

THE Roman Church, like every great international institution with a message and a mission for humanity, has a corporeal nature and a spiritual nature. Throughout the long, long history of the Church both natures have played a part in varying intensity, men and circumstances at different times making or allowing one nature to predominate over the other to the greater or lesser good of mankind.

As a faith and a religion organized into a living institution the Roman Church has always had to consider its natural and temporal side; for the Church must have peace in order to expand. It must be in constant touch with the affairs of men and in good relations with temporal states, and it must have the material means with which to maintain its beneficences and its missions, the traditional magnificence of its Papal Court and of the Leonine City, and for the upkeep of its countless houses of worship and the support of its priesthood and its hierarchy.

These, as well as great spiritual questions, the leaders of the Catholic Church must face with the election of a new Pontiff. In every Conclave the persistent question presents itself: "What does the world need at this time and how can the Church best help?" The wisdom and capacity of Papal Conclaves to answer that question, their insight into and their ability to gauge the needs of humanity and the real mission of the Church spiritual, have made in a large measure the history of Roman Catholicism as an important and sometimes a dominating factor in the civilization of Christendom. But the election of a new Pope is not only a test of the Church's power to plumb the spiritual needs of men, but it can be studied as an index of what its leaders gauge as the trend of thought, political and social, and of the desires of large groups of men and of governments. And the specific and practical consideration of a Conclave is to choose that man who, in the best judgment of the assembled Cardinalate, will synthesize the Church's interpretations and views of the world at such a moment of history and appear best adapted to carry out its plans and policies, spiritual and temporal.

All this was peculiarly true of the Conclave just closed because it was the first gathering of the Princes of the Church for such a purpose in what is distinctly a new Europe if not a new world. What such new Europe wants, or at least what it seems to need—perhaps what it aspires to—must presumably have been present in the minds of the Cardinals no less than the temporal and spiritual needs of the Church itself in the present time of uncertainty.

In the personality and precedents of the new Pontiff so chosen we must therefore endeavor to read what the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Conclave thought was the orientation of Christendom to-day, politically, socially, and spiritually, as well as the views of the Cardinalate as to what constitute the most urgent present needs of Roman Catholicism and its opportunities.

We know that the Church, as a great democracy, had varied and diversified material to select from. The Conclave might have chosen a saintly man, one pre-eminent for holiness; it might have preferred a "reactionary"—that is, one who honestly believed in stretching to the utmost the dogma of Papal infallibility, carrying it even into a field where it has never made a formal claim; or it might have elected a distinctly political prelate, feeling justified that such a man at this special moment could best grasp and direct the temporal policies of the Church and its relationships with civil governments.

It is significant that the Cardinalate passed over all such men and chose in Achille Ratti a priest who, though an all-around personality, is pre-eminently an *intellectual* man in the broad sense of the word. For though a scholar Pius XI is not a recluse but a man who knows the world, though a priest not a pietist, though a trained diplomat not at all a political prelate. To the mind of the new Pontiff I should say that, consciously or unconsciously, the deepest appeal of the Roman Catholic Church would be its historic greatness and the leadership it has exercised over the minds of men. Old, old books with which he has lived so much of his life as archivist and librarian and the changeless Alps which he knows so well must certainly have stamped his mind with a wholesome openness of outlook upon the world and a finely balanced sense of the relative importance of matter, mind, and spirit. Such companionship with ancient codices must have helped him to see the history of his Church in excellent perspective, and who knows but that the call of his beloved mountains may play some part in ending the "prisonership" of the Pope in the Vatican?

It is also significant that, though the Church is to-day in straitened circumstances and faces urgent financial problems, yet the Conclave chose a man as Pontiff who has not been identified with the financial or administrative side of the Church temporal. Politically, or at least from the outlook of the World War, Pius XI may be said to have been under distinctly "Allied" influences, but his scholarship is broad and his knowledge of German civilization and literature as well as of Russian considerable, so that he possesses elements for a just appreciation of European political facts. Undoubtedly Italian at heart, he has not been as pronouncedly and definitely "patriotic," as the Italians say, as, for instance, Cardinal Maffi of Pisa, who was mentioned as a Papal possibility during the Conclave; but the Roman question is already so advanced towards a settlement that even a far less Italian Cardinal than Achille Ratti could not endanger the final adjustment.

On the whole, it may be said of Pius XI that, judged by his personality and antecedents, he is widely separated from the humanitarianism of Pius X; that his mind, both in its scholarliness and its political grasp, differs greatly in quality from that of Leo XIII; and that in experience, character, and outlook his personality is distinct from that of Benedict XV. Yet, in a way, the new Pope shares many of the outstanding qualities of his more immediate predecessors, but in well-balanced and rounded proportions. Perhaps the best characterization of him, viewed from his past life, is that he is first and foremost a *humanist*. In what degree he possesses this many-sided virtue and how actively operative it will be only the history of his Pontificate can show. But, even assuming that Pius XI possesses this great quality in a rich measure and will be free and able to exert it potently on the life of the Church, the question still remains whether mankind to-day needs the humanism which gave intellectual splendor and greatness to the Roman religion and to civilization, or whether it is seeking and hungering for something more deeply and more universally human—the peace of the spirit with itself, and not alone the peace of a troubled world.

PANTING AFTER PEPYS

BY FULLERTON L. WALDO

I

THAT Samuel Pepys had something more than a penchant for music any one who reads his diary is aware. Since he was himself a recorder of the life that flowed and ebbed about him, it is not strange that his particular affection was for the wind instrument known as the recorder, which so prominently figures in "Hamlet" and was admired of Bacon and Milton and many another greater or lesser figure in the world of letters.

On April 8, 1668, Samuel Pepys called on his flutemaker, Drumbleby, and "did buy a recorder, which I do intend to learn to play on, the sound of it being, of all sounds in the world, most pleasing to me."

He had seen a play, "The Virgin Martyr," given on the evening of February 27, and had been pleased "beyond anything in the whole world" by "the wind-musique when the angel comes down, which is so sweet that it ravished me, and indeed, in a word, did wrap up my soul so that it made me really sick, just as I have formerly been when in love with my wife." The result was that he resolved "to practice wind-musique, and to make my wife do the like."

Hence the purchase of a recorder.

But what was a recorder?

It was a flute blown at the end, unlike the modern "lip-blown" flute with the embouchure on the side. It was first cousin to the flageolet, but the flageolet has four holes in front and two thumb-holes at the back, while the recorder has six (chief) holes in front and but one at the back.

Henry VIII had seventy-six of these instruments, though he was notoriously unable to domesticate the recording angel; and that he took better care of the instruments than he took of his wives is shown by the ivory, gold, silver, gilt, and crimson velvet he lavished in the making and keeping of them. The recorder was clearly an appanage of aristocracy. John Hudgebut, who sold recorders and flageolets at the Golden Harp and Hautboy in Chancery Lane, averred that the recorder was "in Esteem and Veneration, with the Nobility and Gentry, whilst the Flagilet sinks down a Servant to the Pages and Footmen."

So Pepys took home his recorder, and that very day he set to work "getting of the scale of musique without book." He learned the fingering by the "dot system"—that is to say, by a chart setting down the closed and the open holes as dots and crosses on the staff; and this he found "a ridiculous and troublesome way." "I know," he confided to his diary, "I shall be able hereafter to show the world a simpler way; but, like the old hypotheses in philosophy, it must be learned, though a man knows a better. Then to supper and to bed."

His words "ridiculous and troublesome" put us in mind of that "young visiter" Marjorie Fleming, when she writes of "the horible and wretched plaege that my multiplication gives me you can't conceive it the most Devilish thing is 8 time 8 and 7 times 7 it is what nature itself cant endure."

But Pepys bravely persevered. The day after his first bout he went at it again. The entry in the diary is: "And so home, and there to the perfecting my getting the scale of musique without book, which I have done to perfection backward and forward, and so to supper and to bed." And then—eight pages of the diary are perfectly blank. Which shows how busy he was with the "ridiculous and troublesome" art of the horribly fascinating instrument.

In the year before the recorder in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vaded and pervaded his domestic existence Pepys—who was already a confirmed practitioner on the flageolet—insisted that his wife should learn to play that instrument with him. "I do foresee," he writes, "if God send my wife and I to live, she will become very good company to me." Thereafter the diary closely follows her progress. By September she could "take out any tune almost at first sight" "and in good time." Over and over again he describes his satisfaction in his wife's performance to his audience or accompaniment.

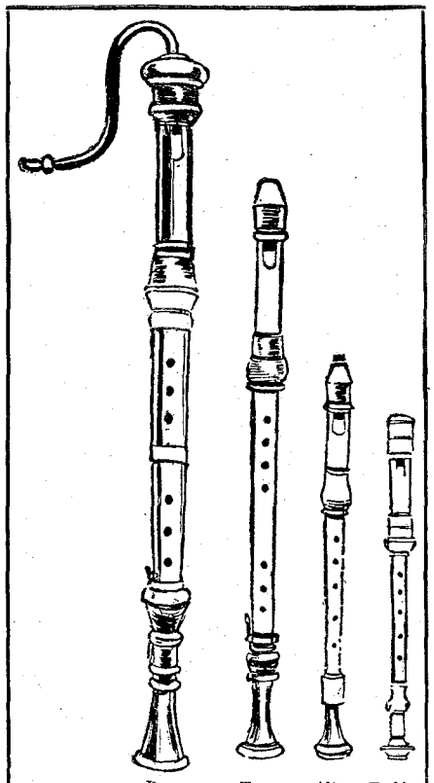
II

In a sun-steeped attic in Germantown, Philadelphia, there have been reposing for over fourscore years a number of recorders made with loving craftsmanship by one T. J. Weygandt. A dozen of them lie before me as I write. All the family that inherited them can tell me about them is that grandfather gave over making them in discouragement when the side-blown flute completely pushed out the end-blown.

At about the period that these recorders were made the Pierian Sodality—the Harvard orchestra, which is the oldest in the country—consisted solely of fourteen of the side-blown flutes.

Grandfather Weygandt used the finest ivory and boxwood, and the coin silver for the key at the bottom of the scale was obtained by melting down half-dollars. The instruments are put together with the loving care bestowed on the manufacture of a Swiss watch of old. The joints are as a seamless welding; the instruments after more than eighty years are righteously in tune, which shows how perfectly they are made. Two of them are double recorders—double flageolets or double flutes they have been called—and the pipes have exactly kept their interval of a third apart.

These old-time flutes lay peacefully in a battered old trunk, each flute wrapped in its own winding-sheet of yellowed newspaper, and none wearing the slightest sign of usage. But for a slightly stiff and reluctant action of the springs of the keys they might have been manufactured yesterday. For the sake of Dr. Horace Howard Furness's Shakspere Society, to which I belong, I have been trying to learn to play on them. Dr. Furness has had a beautiful dummy made from one of them by a skilled cabinetmaker for the use of E. H. Sothern, and in future productions of "Hamlet" Mr. Sothern intends to use a quartette of the instruments, in sizes graduated according to the ancient usage. In the passage in "Hamlet" to which I have adverted the Prince invites Guildenstern to perform on a recorder. To Guildenstern's profession of ignorance, you remember, Hamlet replies: "'Tis as easy as lying: govern these ventages with your finger and thumb, give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most eloquent music." There should of course enter upon the scene with the instruments not



THE RECORDER FAMILY

one man or two, but four, since the set of recorders comprises the descant (treble), alto, tenor, and bass. The bass instrument might be over eight feet long, with a tube coming down from the top for the player's convenience. The descant, like these recorders before me, was not much more than a foot in length.

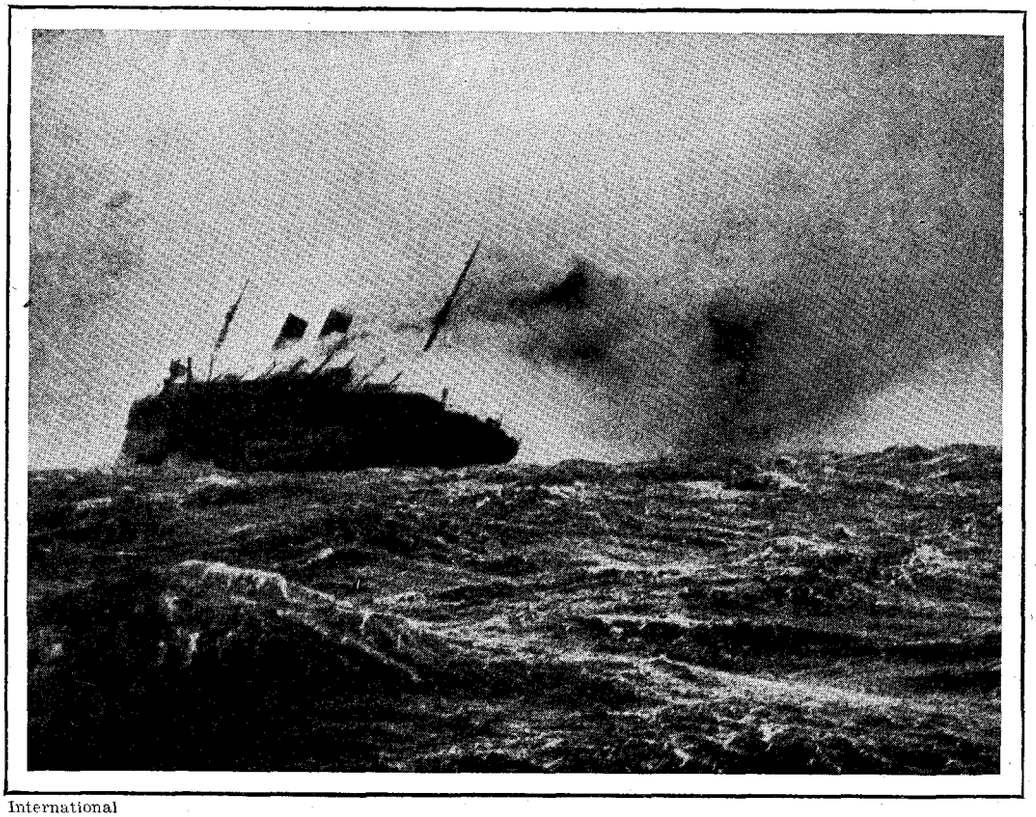
At the end of his indignant protest at being regarded as easier to play on than a pipe, Hamlet says: "Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me." This of course shifts the reference from wind to strings, and reminds us that the old lutanist, if he used gut strings, was accustomed to mark the notes on the fingerboard for himself with bits of gut (instead of the metal ridges), which he tied round the fingerboard and fastened in place with wax.

I now appreciate to the full the perplexity of Guildenstern and the exasperation of Samuel Pepys. My friend Dr. Stokowski, leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who has tried these recorders, justly observes that the tone is "white" and passionless as compared with the warm, red-blooded quality of the resourceful modern flute with its burnished battery of keys. Yet it has its peculiar fascination, and I can see why Pepys was so enamored of it. A mere breath brings a response before the fingers "govern these ventages," but after you have played one octave with the thumb-hole stopped and four notes of the next octave with the thumb-hole open the sounds that issue are as lawless as Bolshevist Russia. I have explained to the landlady that she must not mind what sounds she hears from my room, and in my experimentations high aloft with the recorders I feel as witless as the wind around the house or the flute-playing idiot in that great play "John Ferguson." I doff my Stetson to Samuel Pepys. I subscribe to everything he said about the "ridiculous and troublesome" business of learning to pipe a stable and euphonious sequence of notes. I put down my finger as one who pursues a butterfly clasps his hat upon the ground, only to find that the quarry has eluded me; nothing is there. If I blow too hard, I get an octave higher than the note I want. Pepys thought of angels while he listened, but I while I play am moved to meditations and emotions diabolic. There is an old superstition that oboe-players after a time go queer in the head, because all the air they store up for the music, even as a squirrel stuffs his cheeks full of nuts, cannot rapidly be expelled through the narrow double reed that leads from the player's lips to the bore of the instrument. I fear a similar congestion of tunes in my head ere I can express my inward melodiousness by means of the recorder. The recorder permits only of the gentlest suspiration. It was meant for a lover's sighing message; it is a kindred spirit to a zephyr; it says what the leaves are saying or what the grasses breathe. It is the talk of fairies; it is moonlight made audible; it is the disembodied ghost of music. Force it rudely, and it shrieks and squawks; it loses all its tranquil dignity and beauty for such a noise as the disorderly rabble of the barnyard makes.

Flushed and hot and breathless, not with blowing so much breath but with keeping it in, I lay the ancient reed beloved of monarchs in my lap and think of Pepys, practicing away and making his wife practice till she pleased him. I have a picture in the mind of Goldsmith wandering through France and playing his way from door to door, from a meal to a lodging and back again, by the roulades and pirouettings of his flute. Alas, poor pockmarked Noll! We find him when an usher at the forlornest of dame schools playing on the flute to a floorful and a lapful of the little boys, then putting down the flute and talking to them gravely about flute-playing as a gentleman's accomplishment. "I hope, sir," says a pert urchin in his lap, "that you do not consider yourself a gentleman." An observation that of course smote him to the heart. How angry Pepys would have been if he had heard it! How angry it would have made all that periwigged, beruffled, silver-buckled, snuff-taking company that amused themselves upon the instrument of kings! Verily, when Goldsmith played upon the flute his poor, bare room must vanish and a dream world float into his ken, with little cherubs sitting on the clouds—as we see them in the manuscript service books of abbey libraries—making heaven ring with their quartettes of silver flutes, their citherns and citoles.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

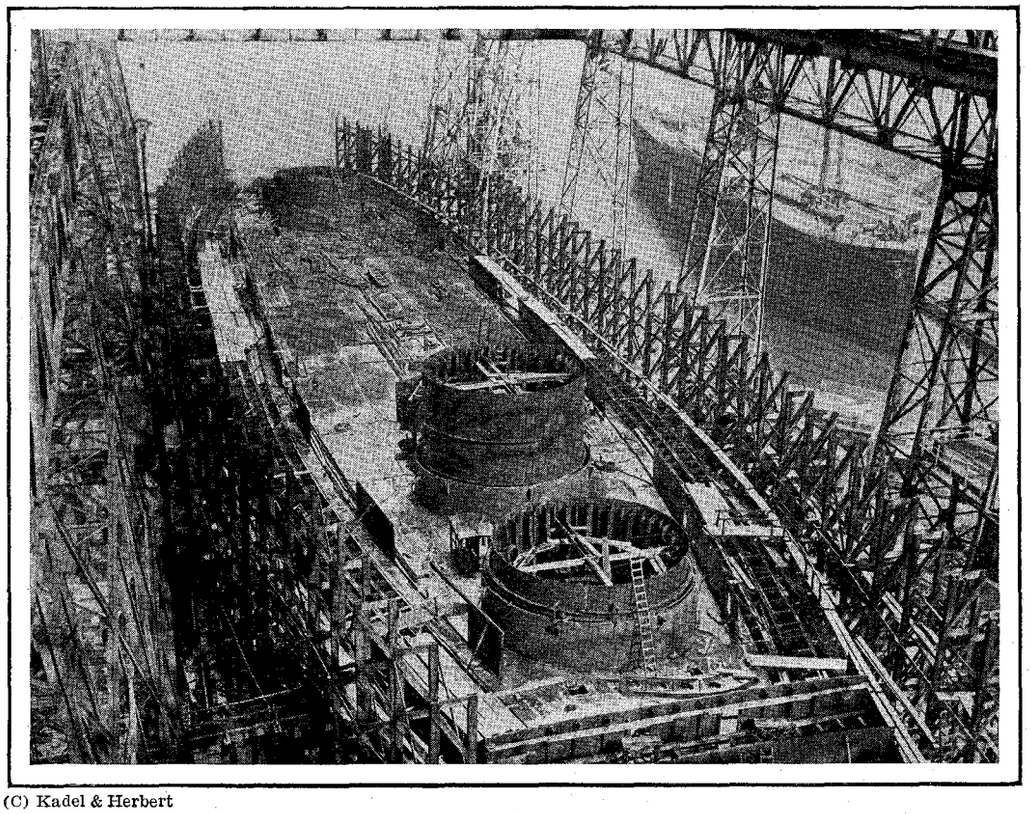
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE AND TREATY



International

THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERN PACIFIC ON FIRE AT SEA

Smoke and flames are seen pouring from the decks as the big vessel began to founder. The crew fortunately were rescued by a passing ship. The Northern Pacific was used as a fleet transport during the war



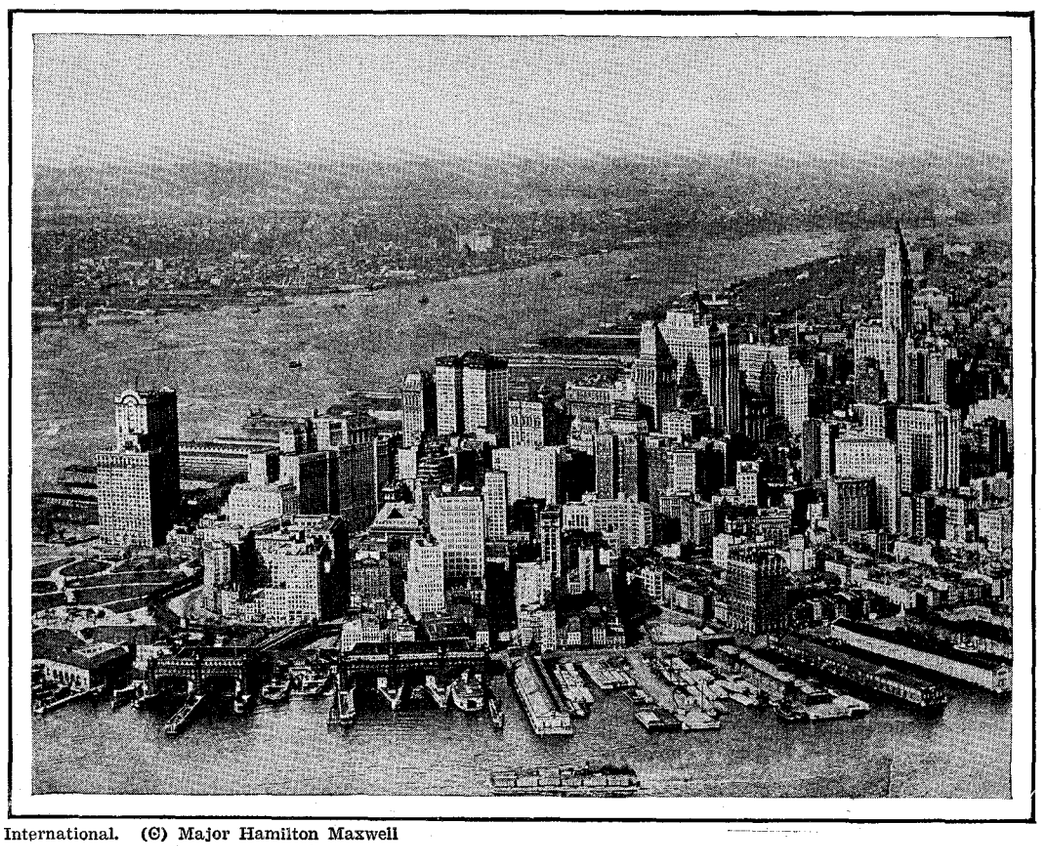
(C) Kadel & Herbert

A RESULT OF THE ARMS CONFERENCE—WORK ON SUPERDREADNOUGHTS STOPPED

The photograph shows the South Dakota as she looked at the time her construction ceased with the signing of the treaty. Work on another ship, the Indiana, of the same class, under construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, also ceased at the same time

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"SOARING FROM THE CLINGING SOD"



LOWER NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM AN AEROMARINE BOAT

In the foreground is the East River, with the Hudson River above and in the distance the outlying New Jersey shore. The high tower on the right is that of the Woolworth Building and at the extreme left is the Whitehall Building, with numbers of skyscrapers between

International. (©) Major Hamilton Maxwell

(C) Underwood

THE HEART OF PARIS FROM AN AIRPLANE

This view was taken during the fire which destroyed a large department store, "Au Printemps." In the right center may be seen the great Opera House heading the Avenue de l'Opéra, with the boulevards running at right angles as far as the white-roofed building, the Church of the Madeleine. In the center foreground is the Vendôme Column

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONCERNING QUARRELS

BY P. T. HOPKINS

QUARRELS provide the best means of keeping peace in a family. To be sure, errors may prove fatal when more than one personal equation is involved, and the variety of quarrel must be carefully chosen. I have nothing to say about marital disagreements. They get enough jejune publicity as it is. Neither do I mean the sort, exhilarating though some people find it, that arises from a last will and testament and flows in leisurely meanderings through the law courts. The prodigal son theme is more inspiring. It often has a happy ending, and even involves romance and adventure in its tale. The very words nowadays suggest low ships and gallant fighting in a foreign legion quite as often as husks and prisons. Here are vast possibilities for the diligent essayist, but I must reluctantly forego them. You see, I don't mean serious quarrels at all.

Every well-regulated family has its stock of quarrels just as surely as it has wash-days and a talking-machine. Perhaps the neolithic age did not need them. If a man's wife annoyed him then, he simply dispensed with her by way of a club. Civilization made quarrels necessary. Now when a man comes down to breakfast disgruntled he need not glower at his newspaper or complain of the coffee. Either course might possibly disturb his family. Instead he chooses the first traditional quarrel that comes to mind. Perhaps it is the highly respectable question as to whether Thackeray or Dickens was the greater novelist. He may begin, "'Vanity Fair' is the best novel ever written." That gives his family its cue—bald, perhaps, but unmistakable. The quarrel rages furiously, but no one is distressed thereby, and the irate gentleman has recovered his amiable disposition by the time he is ready for his third slice of toast. His temper has had a fool-proof safety-valve.

Nothing is half so stimulating to the mental processes as a rousing family quarrel. Play your statistics warily, because some one is sure to demand your authority and quite likely to verify your statement then and there. Sophistries never go undetected. When the children are home from college, the original question may be side-tracked and forgotten while they grow momentarily lustier in classifying your fallacy. *Ad sententiam* versus *ad hominem* has crowded out some of my best points. In the family no politeness will cover your slips in reasoning. Eighty is held up to standard just as rigidly as eighteen. Every one is on an equality and the best man wins—for the moment.

The satisfying part of it is that the quarrel ceases for one day, only to be resumed on the next propitious occasion. It would be hard to underestimate this advantage. Most of the time we are in the position of the wit—Dr. Holmes, I believe—who said that he made his best after-dinner speeches going home in the cab. The family quarrel provides an opportunity of using afterthoughts the next time. The telling point that did not come to mind until hours after it was needed is comfortably stored up until the quarrel is resuscitated. No successful cerebration is wasted. It must be universally admitted that extemporaneous discussion derives great charm from being considered beforetime. Cicero and the family are both more melodious when they have carefully rounded their periods in advance.

Whereas the advantages of quarreling have been, I trust, duly established, it behooves me next to consider the choice of a quarrel. There are two great classifications, the occasional and the perpetual. The occasional has many pretty uses. It may mark the change in seasons. Petunias or no petunias in the flower garden is as sure a herald of spring as the seed catalogues themselves. Christmas is distinguished by the gold and silver Christmas tree against the colored balls we had when we were children. Indeed, the æsthetic *versus* the reminiscent offers unlimited opportunities. There is the spring-cleaning quarrel, for instance.

I understand from advertisements that modern conveniences have done away with all necessity for spring cleaning. That may be so for the apartment dweller—he misses so much that is human, from tending the furnace to a good location for weddings and funerals. There are still, however, houses with garrets and storerooms, and to such as dwell therein spring cleaning is still a saturnalia.

The first warm days divide the family with which I am best acquainted into three parts as surely as Julius Cæsar trichotomized Gaul. The first part consists of father and the younger children. They may be properly termed the Bolshevists. Everything for which they in their blindness see no immediate use is burned or sold to a confederate of the same political persuasion. I cannot help feeling that my sisters are not entirely disinterested in their destructive fervor. They divide the spoils. Fortunately, this party does not often gain ascendency. The other two are always ready to combine against it.

The second division comprises the Victorians or Sentimentalists. It includes grandmother and the great-aunts. Their principle is that everything must be saved, because everything has tender associations. They believe in piecing broken crockery together with that stuff that doesn't exactly stick and leaves unmistakable lines, anyway. They love fragmentary toys. They cherish scraps of paper embodying our earliest endeavors in the fields of art and literature. Spring cleaning inspires them to tell most amusing tales of our precocity—tales that bring blushes to our mature cheeks. This attitude is delightful when they are dealing with relics of the past. A dusty shell suggests gay stories of the old sea captain who brought the mahogany boards for the library table back from Santo Domingo two centuries ago. Bits of silk and lace recall the festivities of a college town before the Civil War Queer, elaborately decorated visiting cards make grandmother laugh aloud and give us a chance to extract some tale of New Year's calls. All these are quite useless and yet pleasant trophies. Somehow, it is only more immediate antiquity that proves irksome.

The third party is a reasonable compromise. We hold it the chief tenet of our faith that everything must be saved, because it is sure to come in handy sooner or later. Even the Bolshevists recognize that we are not altogether despicable. They have occasionally found a great need for something they had thrown away the week before. If a thing is good for nothing else, the property box yawns hospitably. Most things, however, have possibilities There are the pieces of lovely hand-woven linen left over from a shroud that was made when the nineteenth century was younger than the twentieth is now. As soon as every one has forgotten their original purpose they will blossom forth into something new and probably not especially strange. Verily house-cleaning has unlimited possibilities for quarreling. May the vacuum cleaner never drive it from the field!

But the real test of a family's devotion is the perpetual quarrel. It is a serious matter to choose these questions that will engage a whole group year in and year out. They must be spirited and yet have good wearing qualities. They must be progressive rather than static. Politics, coming to a grand climax every four years, answers most of the requirements. It has been known to play us false, however. At one Presidential election we were all on the same side. It still seems incredible to me. Our only salvation was that Secunda wanted the other candidate for Governor. She had a delightful time, one against all of us. Half the conversation was hers, and we had to divide what was left. But the luxury turned her head. She went to a tent meeting and got converted to our side. That experience has destroyed my old faith in the virtue of politics as a perpetual quarrel.

One quarrel that really seems unfailing is the contest of the weeklies. Each member of the family chooses a periodical, one that deals with men and times

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and all the arts and has a mission to preserve democracy or the old order or anything equally vital. Fortunately, there are enough to go around even the largest family. Then you each agree that there is no health in any weekly save your own chosen one, and the fight is on. It has a multitude of phases, and every Saturday sees it renewed. There should, however, be a limit set to the length of excerpts read at the table. Otherwise the children grow restless and the next course waits long enough to lose its savor.

So the great game goes, far more absorbing than bridge, parcheesi or optimism. Life without it must be drear and unprofitable enough. I am not one of the talented people who can judge a household confidently by its books, pictures, or system of interior decoration. Instead I prefer to know what the family quarrels about. If the quarrels are petty and personal, the people are too. But if they choose something vast and humorous and fight with neatly turned sentences and smashing blows at bad arguments, then they are of the right stuff and I wish them prosperity and longer breath.

CAN RUSSIA COME BACK?

BY JAMES P. GOODRICH

EX-GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

THE question whether Russia can come back may best be answered by the statement that Russia is already coming back. This assertion will doubtless be surprising to most of us who at this time are thinking of Russia in terms of Bolshevism, misery, and starvation.

It is true, of course, that the Russian giant still lies prostrate, that his economic system is disorganized, and that he is functioning but feebly in most respects. It is true that thousands of people are on the verge of starvation, that thousands have lost their lives because of lack of food and the accompanying pestilences, and that many more will die before the next harvest, in spite of the most heroic efforts of America to relieve the situation.

Yet there are signs unmistakable in Russia that the day of deliverance is not far distant. Russia of course will not recover its strength overnight. The process will necessarily be slow and painful. There will be at times recessions of this progress and compromises between the contending forces of radicalism and conservatism.

But if the present Government survives, as I believe it will, without revolution, throughout the year of 1922, it is my firm belief that Russia's regeneration will come about through evolution, and not through revolution.

It is difficult to make a comparison between the French and Russian Revolutions. The French Revolution was political, rather than economic. "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" were the watchwords of the French Revolutionists. While the land of the nobles was confiscated, there was no attempt made to reorganize the means of production on a Socialistic basis. The fundamental tenets of the Bolshevist Revolution in Russia are economic. It not only includes the suppression of the *bourgeoisie*, but the confiscation and nationalization of the means of production and the dictatorship of the proletariat. That the revolutionary movement in its economic aspect, at least up to the present time, has been a failure is freely admitted by the present leaders in Russia. The magnitude of the economic collapse, the utter failure to maintain pre-war production, the rapid exhaustion of the gold supply, which existed prior to the Revolution have brought the leaders of the Revolution to the realization of the fact that radical changes must be made if Russia is to survive.

The regeneration of Russia will not be similar to the reaction in France after the bloody Revolution of a century and a quarter ago. Conditions are not the same. There is no demand in Russia for the restoration of the monarchy. Russia is through with the Romanoffs and their kind forever. The people know what Bourbonism has cost them. They know that by its graft and its bureaucratic inefficiency it lost them the victory in the Russo-Japanese War, and they have not forgotten how it sent millions of brave but ill-equipped Russian boys to slaughter against the deadly German military machine; sent these boys untrained, and at times unarmed.

Therefore when Bolshevism has had its day there will be no demand for a Slavic Louis to take the throne in Russia.

Nor will there be a demand from the rest of Europe for the restoration of the Empire in Russia, as there was in France. The kingly game is out of fashion. There are no longer a score of monarchs jealous of their powers, protecting one another from the onslaughts due to the desire for popular government, as there was at the time when Louis returned to Paris to remount his throne.

With the proper encouragement, Russia will gradually resume her place among the great nations of the world without the tremendous upheavals which followed the French Revolution.

There are already many signs in Russia that the processes for sane, orderly government have commenced. The one which has received the greatest publicity of course is the famous speech of Lenine in which he explained to his comrades the necessity for an "economic retreat" toward capitalism, in order that Communism finally might be established.

He explained that it was necessary to make some compromises with capitalism, and reminded his hearers of the fact that an army intending to assume the offensive often retreats for strategic reasons before launching its attack against the enemy.

Lenine is credited with much courage for his frank confession of the failure of Communism. The truth is that economic forces beyond his control drove him to the acknowledgment of failure.

As early as November 19, 1919, Mr. Lenine said in a speech on "Work in the Villages:"

"Peasants are mostly conservative. With difficulty they forget the past.

"With greater tenacity than others do they resist the possibility of changes.

"They stand for capitalism in a single body. . . . They are dissatisfied with the change that has occurred. . . .

"The peasant resorts again and again to the old form of capitalistic exploitation."

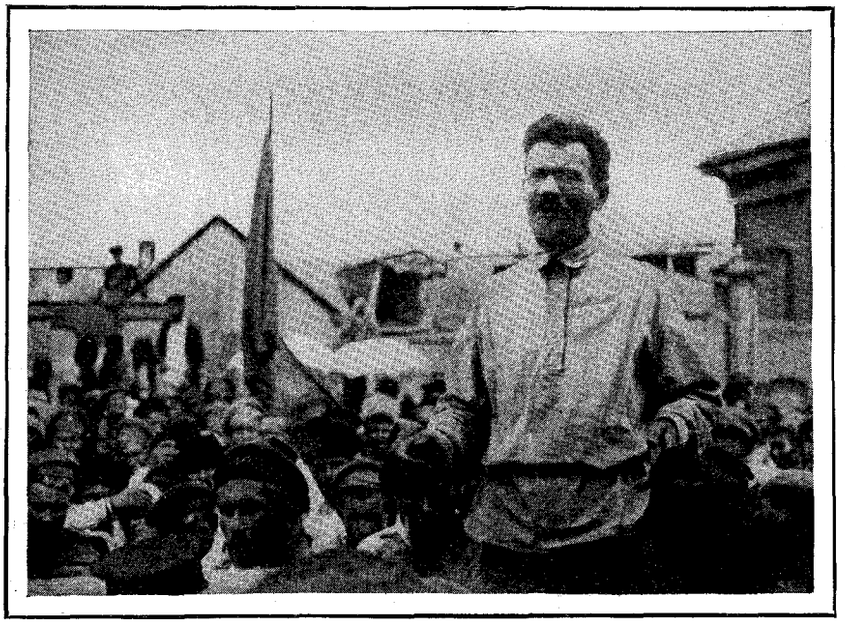
The lot of the peasant grew worse and worse. He was compelled in many cases, at the point of a gun, to give up his surplus foodstuffs. He was little content with the fact that he was obliged to feed the cities, without receiving anything in return.

On October 15, 1920, three thousand peasant representatives met in Moscow to consider their plight. It was not a convention of weaklings. Suffering under wrongs, conscious of their rights, they said to the Government: "We want our duties defined and our rights preserved. We know that from a Communist standpoint we are but petty *bourgeoisie;* yet we are the backbone of Russia, and only from us can the social revolution derive its strength and powers of resistance."

Keen as was the desire of the peasants to defend their land against the Whites, eager as they were to co-operate with the Soviet Government, they could not be induced to increase their harvests so long as they knew the surplus was to be taken.

The short acreage and the low yield in 1920 were a warning to the Government that something had to be done if all Russia was not to starve. The Soviet Congress met in May, 1921, and in Article VI of its resolutions recommended "a system of bonuses in kind for the workers, and for the peasant a substitu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



International

MICHAEL KALENIN, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DELIVERING AN ADDRESS IN THE PROVINCES

tion of a fixed tax in kind, in place of requisitioning the surplus."

Mr. Rykov, former President of the Supreme Council and a member of the Congress, said: "There are many of us who look upon the new tax in kind as an exclusively political measure—as a pact between the proletariat and the petty owner, the petty *bourgeois* element. It seems to me that the *roots of the change lie much deeper.*

"We observed a decrease of the planted area, a decrease of the crop per acre, and an almost total disappearance of our surplus flax, hemp, oil, seed, etc., as the small owners were not interested in enlarging their farms.

"The new tax means taking from the peasant only a . . . very small part of his crops . . . and a free hand with the rest.

"This means a *re-establishment* of the *institution of private property,* in the *bourgeois* sense of the term, and it inevitably leads to the development of the rural *bourgeoisie* on the economic basis."

It clearly is apparent that Lenine, in his new economic policy, simply announced what had already been determined by the Congress, in answer to the demand of the peasant.

Trotsky, always more radical than Lenine, calls this a surrender to capitalism. In 1920 Trotsky, in his very able address on "Communism and Terrorism," frankly stated that "the only means of securing labor essential for our economic tasks is by carrying into effect labor conscription." He advocated the conscription of all labor—binding men to their jobs under the severest military penalties. When Mr. Lenine and others who opposed the conscription of labor insisted that compulsory labor was never productive, Trotsky frankly said:

"If it is true that compulsory labor is unproductive, then our whole constructive programme is doomed to failure, and you can then 'place a cross on Socialism.' "

He believes that the death-knell of Communism was sounded when the Soviet Government, on the advice of Lenine, refused to follow his suggestion to conscript the workers and peasants and make them in fact the great industrial army of the Government. Yet, in spite of his differences with his less radical chief, I am informed that Trotsky will support Lenine in whatever changes of government are decided upon. In so doing Trotsky will have the support of the military arm of the Government, as he is the idol of the Soviet army.

But there are other signs that Russia is slowly returning to reason. Soviet representatives talk freely about this change in "tactics" and admit that it is necessary, because the other nations of Europe have not embraced Communism. All declare that there is no change in principle, but that for the time being "concessions" to capitalism must be made. Originally the people were to ride free on the railways. All of the public utilities—water, light, gas, and telephone plants—also were to be free of cost. The people are being required to pay for such service as they get, and in answer to their protests are told that this is merely a change in tactics and a concession to capitalism.

Merchandising is on the increase and stores are opening all over Russia. I left Moscow for a two weeks' trip to one of the famine-stricken provinces in November. On my return I saw a marked increase in the number of stores, an increase in the stocks of those which had been opened previously. These stores opened without any formal permission from the Government, and the Government is now trying to work out a policy to tax them on their business. Whether this tax would take the form of a tax on profits or a turnover tax had not been determined definitely when I left Russia. The stores in Moscow, however, were required to keep an account of their sales, and this leads me to believe that a turnover tax probably will be decided on. The new policy of taxing business will be inaugurated early this year.

But more significant than this is the fact that rents are now being collected in Russia. What greater crime has ever been charged to capitalism by Socialism than the offense of collecting rents? Yet not only are rents being charged, but in other instances the owners of property confiscated by the Government are being invited to return and occupy the property at a rental contract that calls for a smaller outlay than the tax formerly paid.

In Saratov I met a Russian who had owned prior to the Revolution a large merchandising business, a beautiful home, the building in which his business was located, and five rental properties. When the Revolution broke out, he sent his family to Germany, and shortly afterward followed them with all the cash he could realize and take with him. Now he is back in Saratov again to engage in business. His confidence in the country is unshaken. He believes that Russia is coming back. The Government has offered him his home and his business property at a rental considerably less than the tax, and suggests as a tax on his business fifteen per cent of the net profits.

I found an interesting situation in the town of Balser, five miles from the Volga River and about thirty miles below Saratov. After the Revolution, when the Government nationalized the factories of the town, the workers were overjoyed, as they believed that they were now to receive all of the fruits of their labor. But after a few months the factories were closed and thousands of men, out of work, were compelled to depend on the uncertain Government ration.

Now things are looking up. A knitting mill and a tannery are getting ready to resume operations under the direction of their former owners. The agreement provides for an eight-hour day and for a wage scale to be approved by the Government. The owners are to pay the Government fifteen per cent of the net profits of the business; and this is to be accepted in lieu of all other taxes. The men who are to start the factories told me that the wage scale, measured by its purchasing power, is less than before the Revolution, and not at all unreasonable.

I asked the Government representatives what they proposed to do with the fifteen per cent collected in the way of taxes, and was informed that this was to be used for the purpose of starting other industries. Any one desiring to start a new industry is to apply to the proper commission for permission to do so. If,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

after proper investigation, the commission finds that the proposed enterprise is for the public good, the necessary permission will be granted, the factory built out of the public funds, and then rented to the proposed operator, who would furnish the capital to run the plant and pay as rent to the Government fifteen per cent of his net profits. It is needless to say that this plan would fail completely.

It has been found impossible to conscript the earnings of the peasant, and the policy of taxing him has undergone a complete change. The first year of Sovietism the Government proposed to take away all his surplus crop. The next year the peasant reduced his acreage, and the resultant shortage was one of the contributing causes to this winter's famine. Now the tax has been reduced to a figure that is not unreasonable. In other words, to encourage farming the Government has been compelled to grant to the peasants the right to dispose of their surplus as they please. The tax is still collected in grain, and not in money. The peasants say that they prefer this system to the one in America, because the tax varies with the yield and in poor years the tax is correspondingly light and the burden easier to bear.

Under the old régime something like eighty million Russians were enrolled in the co-operatives. After the October revolution the Government proceeded at once to nationalize them, and, while they never succeeded in destroying the local branches of the co-operatives, yet by January, 1920, the process had been almost completed, and these organizations which had played such an important part in the development of Russia ceased to function.

Under the new economic order, these societies are again functioning. By a decree there has been created in Russia an organization known as the All-Russian Co-operative Society, usually referred to as the "Arcos." This organization is governed by a board of twelve directors or trustees, and was intended to co-ordinate the operations of the peasants' co-operatives, the consumers' co-operatives, and the industrial producers. The majority of these members were first selected by the Central Government, which said to the co-operatives: "It would not do for us to take the risk of having an organization which must play so large a part in the development of the economic life of Russia in the hands of our enemies."

A decree was passed in the early part of 1921 setting aside all former decrees affecting the independent co-operative organizations. This had the effect of denationalizing their property, and the buildings formerly occupied by the co-operatives have been turned back to them.

These various co-operative societies all held their meetings during the summer and fall of 1921. When the peasants met and organized their board, they did not elect a single Communist on the board. When the consumers' co-operatives met, they elected only one Communist member, and when the industrial producers' co-operatives met in October the majority of them were elected from non-Communists; so that these organizations, which will play such an important part in the economic reconstruction of Russia, have passed into the hands of men who, while not unfriendly to the Government and who stand for law and order, are not Communists but are individualists and believe in the capitalist order.

International

"BECAUSE WE HAVE EXTENDED THE HELPING HAND IN TIME OF DIREST NEED, RUSSIA WILL COME BACK WITH A TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES, CEMENTED WITH NEW TIES"

It is the present purpose of the Soviet Government that these co-operative societies shall have the first refusal of all concessions to be given by the Government, and that all foreign trade of Russia shall be under their control so far as they desire to exercise such control.

When the Revolution was established, the Soviet Government conscripted all professional men into the public service. The finest surgeon in Moscow was given his bare living for his services, was put on a par with the lowest unskilled laborer. But an order has recently gone out changing all this, and professional men may practice their chosen calling just as before the Revolution.

Moreover, a system of banks is now being inaugurated in Russia. I spent one Sunday afternoon early in the winter with two men prominent in the new banking scheme who before the Revolution were at the head of two of the largest banks in Russia. I discussed with them the many difficulties under which the new banks are being inaugurated; but, strange to say, while realizing the situation much better than I, they were very hopeful as to the outcome of their venture.

The men to be in charge of the new bank and its branches are the men who ran the banks in the old days. The Government is now attempting to get into communication with the bankers of the capitalistic days and is urging them to come back to Russia and assist in the new venture. The response, I am informed, is encouraging.

The most significant sign to me was the hopefulness of these bankers of the old days. They propose to take American dollars and other foreign money on deposit, payable in rubles at the rate of exchange on the day of withdrawal, and expect to attract many foreign accounts, and say that they already have the promise of many.

When asked what assurance they have that property brought into Russia will be protected, their answer was: "The best assurance in the world. The change in the policy of the Government is not a tactical move, but a change that is fundamental. The Government recognizes the temporary failure, at least, of the Communistic experiment, and is headed back for capitalism just as fast as it can take its followers along with it."

Bankers are usually conservative both in their statements and in actions. I believe that the words and deeds of these two representative Russians offer significant evidence that Russia is on her way back into the family of nations.

The signs of the "retreat" to capitalism are abundant. The piece-work system has been established on the railways. Wage payments are rapidly being substituted for the *payok*, or ration. Not only wages, but "wages as far as possible accurately to correspond with the productivity of individual labor;" in short, applying the piece-work system to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

all industrial labor. The collegiate system, established to control the soviet system in industry, and similar to the much-discussed shop committee system in this country, has largely been abolished, and individual control, which has received its fullest development under capitalism, has been substituted. The establishment of rents, of interest, of profits, barter and sale, show how rapidly the Communistic system is being abandoned.

The peasants, comprising eighty per cent of the people, were always individualists. Now that they have the land, they will never surrender it. The new economic policy will rapidly develop a new *bourgeoisie* in the cities. From these and the *intelligentsia* will spring the men to furnish the leadership that will bring about radical changes in the Government and, out of the present economic ruin, construct a Russian Republic.

Russia was a mighty nation of nearly a hundred and eighty million souls before the World War. It will be a mighty nation again, as great in population and territory as it was before. You cannot kill or for a long time degrade a great people, and the mass of Russians make up a great people; fundamentally honest, conservative, peaceful, and law-abiding, not free-lovers and heretics, but men of family and of religion. Purged of the autocracy of the tyrant and of the mob, Russia is going to come back, to resume its honorable place in the family of nations. The progress of Russia will be measured by the extent of its abandonment of Communism; its return to individualism; its recognition of the right of contract, of private property, and freedom of trade.

Because we have extended the helping hand in time of direst need, Russia will come back with a traditional friendship for the United States, cemented with new ties of the kind that are not easily severed. Russia is slow and patient in suffering, but she does not forget. In that fact we may find in the future a consolation as yet undreamed of.

RUSSIA DOES COME BACK

BY BARON S. A. KORFF

THERE have been numerous proofs lately that Russia does come back, and the foregoing article by Governor Goodrich is an important instance, corroborating the very many Russian witnesses who are describing the internal conditions of their poor country. Two most important qualifications must, however, be attached to such a valuation of the processes going on in Russia: first, that the improvements occur *in spite* of the Bolshevik Government and because of its complete failure to establish Communism; and, secondly, that Russia comes back at the price of terrific suffering of her people, that the end of the suffering is not yet in sight, and that it is due not to any natural calamity, drought, or cyclones, but mainly to the collapse of the Bolshevik Government system. Neither of these two points is sufficiently emphasized in the otherwise so illuminating article of Governor Goodrich.

At the present day Russia is already well started on the road to the restoration of capitalism; as a matter of fact, there is hardly any vestige left of Communism anywhere, except perhaps in the bragging of a few of the extreme fanatics. The Bolshevik rulers for the past six months have openly and repeatedly admitted the return to capitalism; Lenine and others camouflage their retreat by assurances that it is only temporary, that it is only a strategic retreat, that their Communistic principles remain intact, and so forth; but, just as in the case of the famous German "strategic retreats," neither the Russians themselves nor the world at large can be fooled by these explanations. The Bolshevik leaders know only too well that they are forced to retreat because their Communistic system had not worked and was not accepted by the nation; no wonder they complain frankly that Russia was not ready for such an experiment, that the agricultural and conservative element of the peasantry was outweighing the rest of the population and especially the small city labor class. For a short period the Bolsheviki were hoping that some other country would take the lead in the revolutionary movement and carry on where Russia failed. But as time went on nothing happened and Lenine's expectations that England or Italy would follow failed; he was obliged to give up his hopes and revert to making further concessions to capitalism.

There is no greater truth than the assertion that "economic forces beyond the control of Lenine drove him to the acknowledgment of failure." On the other hand, there is no need whatever to draw comparisons with France and the French Revolution. The social processes of the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries are very different ones, though the Russian and Bolshevik revolutions were by no means only economic, as Governor Goodrich seems to think; the political element played a most important part in them; further, in France in 1789 the economic factors of confiscation of land and property had no small influence on the course of the Revolution.

The alternative of the Bolshevik Government is by no means only monarchy; I think one can be rather sure that monarchy will not come back in Russia, and certainly that the chances for the restoration of the Romanoff family are infinitesimal, though the Russian monarchists, especially in Germany, have been very noisy lately. One can be quite sure that the outside world and the other Powers (except Germany) will not only decline to help such a restoration, but will do all they can to prevent it. Monarchies have lost their popularity in the modern world. The alternative that could satisfy Russia and guarantee peace to the outside world can only be a *Democratic Peasant Republic*, and that the Bolshevik Government will never be able to accomplish.

Any Russian, unless he belongs to the Bolshevik camp, accepts with gratitude the offer to help his country "with proper encouragement gradually to resume her place among the great nations of the world and without the tremendous upheavals which followed the French Revolution." But two absolutely necessary conditions are required for any such assistance: first, that regeneration should come only from within; Russia and the Russian people must themselves regenerate; no outside force, pressure, or policy can help otherwise; this sad lesson we have learned at the cost of great disappointments during the campaigns of Kolchak, Denikine, and Wrangel. Secondly, the "encouragement" of other Powers or nations should not be in the nature of help to the Bolsheviki themselves; if we keep in mind that the main source of Russia's suffering is the total failure of the Bolshevik Government system, we will understand why democratic Russia would reject and resent any assistance that would tend to strengthen the Bolsheviki, keep them in office, and thus only prolong the suffering of the people and defer the day of salvation.

Sometimes another alternative has been pointed out. Lloyd George used it very often. It is that anarchy will necessarily follow the downfall of Bolshevism. That is a very old argument, used to defend many autocracies and oligarchies. How often did we hear it during the times of the Czar and how frequently we meet with it in the history of the downfall of the Bourbons. In fact, it is the favorite defense of any autocracy; it is the selfish argument of all those who derive advantages from the existing order and are loth to admit the unavoidable coming changes.

A strange thing has been happening lately concerning the appreciation of possible and desirable changes in the Russian Government; absolutely all the Russians who came lately out of Russia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International

AN OPEN-AIR RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC MARKET OF MOSCOW

assert and believe that the expected change, which is sure to come some day, can come only by way of a new revolution, whereas many Russians living outside, in other countries, are still firmly convinced that evolution is by no means excluded; and, naturally, the evolutionary process would be preferable, much less painful, and would avoid bloodshed.

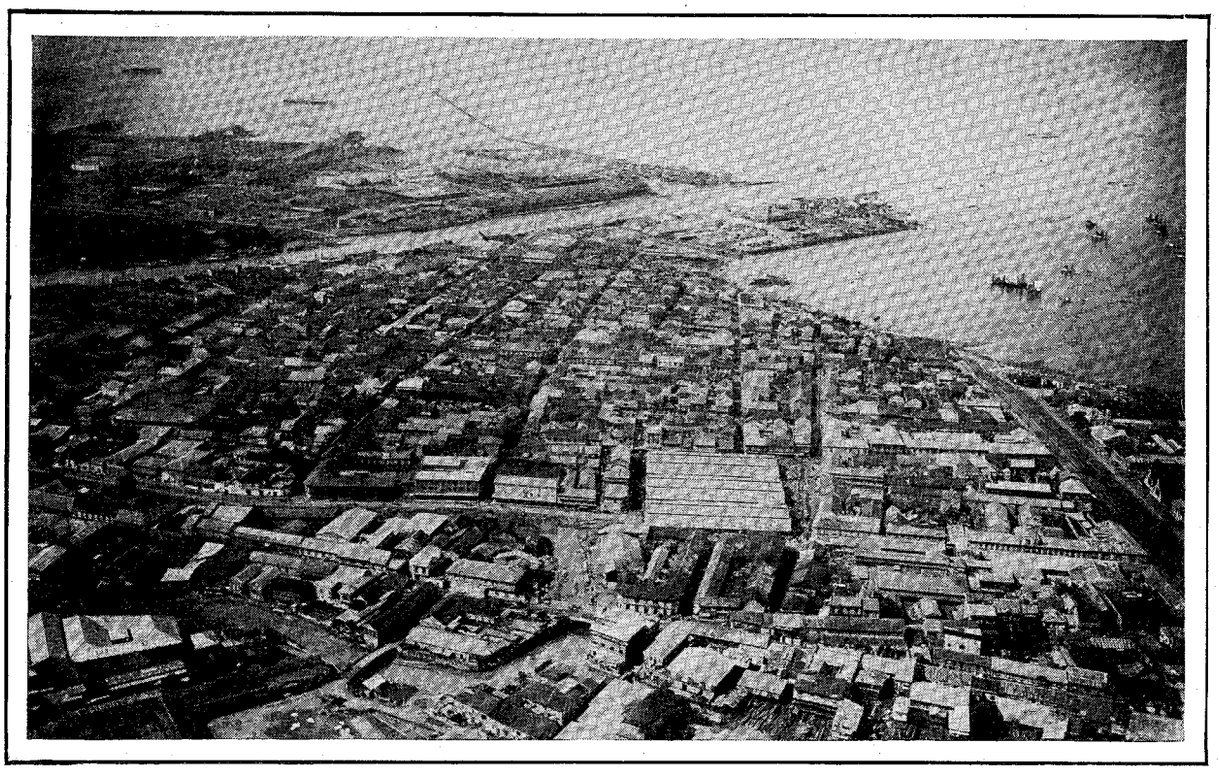
There is more sentimentalism and hopefulness in the latter opinion than in the former one, which circumstance can be explained by the fact that those who came out of Russia have been in closer contact with the sufferings of the people, have seen with their own eyes the evils of the Bolshevik régime and have felt its shortcomings everywhere. There is, however, an element of great strength in the latter argument—namely, the undeniable assertion that Bolshevism has played itself out among the masses and that the Bolshevik Government has no more social backing anywhere in the nation. The former aristocracy disappeared, the *bourgeoisie* was always extremely antagonistic, the educated classes or *intelligentsia* from the very beginning did not accept the Bolshevik teachings and could not believe in the success of the Communistic experiment. The peasants, backing the Bolsheviki at first, as long as they expected to get the land from the nobles, the crown, or the state, were disillusioned when they realized that Bolshevism could not secure property. Lenine tried to satisfy them by "temporarily" admitting peasant landholdings; this was one of the first concessions he was forced to make, but it did not and could not satisfy the peasants; in consequence, they gradually withdrew their support of the Government. Finally, even labor became dissatisfied, because no improvements in the life of the workingmen were forthcoming; on the contrary, their life grew steadily worse—more expensive, with worse forms of exploitation, and no personal freedom at all. Thus we are told that nowhere can any social support of Bolshevism be found at the present day, and, in addition, that there is no longer any moral or theoretical justification for the maintenance of this Government, as it long since disavowed all the basic principles of Communism.

No one can expect that the Bolshevik leaders, especially Lenine and the honest fanatics, would or could change their own nature; it is the old story of the leopard and his spots. They still hope and believe that the day will come when they will be able to retract their concessions and capitalistic promises; besides, they themselves and the crowd of parasites and criminals that grew up around them have so often broken their political promises that no one in Russia trusts their word any more. The history of the Czar and of his liberal concessions repeats itself, but much more intensely, because the situation is more acute and pressing. The people realize now very well the reason and causes of the Bolshevik concessions; they know why capitalism comes back, why the cooperative societies have once more started their work, why banks are again being opened and trade and commerce are allowed. In other words, not only do we outside of Russia see, as Governor Goodrich puts it, "the abundant signs of the 'retreat' to capitalism," but the Russian nation at large has rationalized these processes, and now thoroughly understands them and sees the underlying causes very clearly.

But it is pointed out by the Russians who recently came out of Russia that you cannot expect the Bolsheviki to change the essence of their nature any more than you could have expected the Czar's Government suddenly to turn to liberalism and constitutionalism. They will have to be put out; they won't leave the Government voluntarily, and thus will have to be ousted by a new revolution.

This the future alone can solve! One thing is sure, however, the change from Bolshevism to democracy will have to come sooner or later, and probably sooner than later. And, further, in order to come back definitely Russia once more will have to be "purged of the autocracy of the tyrant and of the mob," a very painful process, indeed; only after that will she be able to "resume an honorable place in the family of nations." I repeat, in conclusion, that any help and assistance will be most gratefully received, provided the above-mentioned conditions of assistance shall be scrupulously observed and complied with.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF MANILA FROM AN AIRPLANE

HOUSEKEEPING JOYS IN MANILA

BY JANE GREY POTTER

WHEN one has kept house in Manila for two years with more comfort, peace, and convenience than at home, one feels a desire to change the apparently prevalent impression that "going out" to live in the Philippines means hardship, struggle, even danger.

When I left the United States for the islands, I took with me the average idea of the Filipinos, which, briefly, is of nothing less than half-clad savages wandering through a jungle. As to both Philippines and Filipinos, a great many surprises were in store for me.

The first thing necessary for enjoyable living in Manila is a house. To hail a *carromatta* driven by a Filipino boy with short red trousers and flapping straw hat, and wander through the shady streets looking for newspapers twisted in balcony grills—the "For Rent" sign among the natives—is in itself a pleasant occupation.

Two alternatives are soon apparent to the house-hunter. He can rent an old Spanish mansion of the "villa" type, with *galerias*, a red-tiled roof, spacious rooms, a *patio*, and much atmosphere; also execrable plumbing, ancient dirt, rats, and vermin. Or he can take an American-built house, ugly in style, cut up into small rooms, of garish-painted wood or mud-colored concrete; but with excellent modern bath-rooms, perfect cleanliness, and no inheritance of insects and rats.

We took a square two-story house, lately finished, painted dark green, of a hybrid style of architecture—two others like it within the block—but cool, shady, and with two bath-rooms on the second floor.

Manila houses have enormous sliding windows, most of them with tiny opaque panes made of shell. These windows are rarely closed except during a furious downpour when the rain actually enters. This is one of Manila's attractions—one practically lives out of doors the year round. My house taken, furnishings were in order.

I had before me the delightful task of poking through the *almacenes de muebles*, those old Spanish furniture shops where one often surprises wonderful pieces of decayed aristocracy in the way of bureaus, chairs, and tables. Wicker can be had at the Chino shops, all on one street and filled from floor to ceiling with various sorts of pretty and serviceable pieces of willow and bamboo.

To purchase in a Chinese shop is an amusing experience. An underground railway seems to carry the word up and down the street that a "foreign devil" is in action, and from the surrounding *tiendas* the proprietors assemble.

After bringing the price of a dining-table down from fifteen pesos to eleven, I have turned to see the doors crowded with Chinamen, their eyes as alert with interest as if they were witnessing a cock fight.

Having succeeded in getting enough equipment to make the house cozy, the next thing was servants.

There are no intelligence offices in Manila. One asks a friend to ask his cook or "boy" to send word to *his* friends. And this method of procuring servants is eminently satisfactory.

Chinese cooks are popular in Manila. I had lived in California in a community where Chinamen owned their households, masters and mistresses, body and soul. I did not care about having a Chinaman for a cook. However, it seemed the thing to do, so I accepted one recommended by his former mistress.

At the same time I engaged a Filipino "number one boy," with the understanding that he should get me a "number two boy." The "number one boy"—all servants are "boys" in the East, no matter what their age—is the head boy in a household, and takes charge of his own work and that of the other boys.

We moved into our house. The Chinaman was installed among his pots and pans. My head boy, who possessed the imposing name of Antonio de Castro, took up his stewardship, and in a few days brought me a second boy, Braulio Javier.

The Chinaman lasted a week. He spat on the floor in his quarters, and informed me when I requested him for the second time to scrub his room that I "talkeed too muchee!" He was a very much surprised boy when I told him to take his wages and go.

An army officer sent us a Filipino

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cook who had lived with him a year and had been trained by his wife. Constantino Peñafrancia was undoubtedly above the average of Filipino cooks. He was a treasure and my right-hand man throughout our stay in the Philippines. Thirty years old, he was married and steady, good-natured, phlegmatic, and efficient. He could speak and write English intelligibly and understand it, which is more than most Chinese cooks can do. As cooks in the East make out the market list, keep a cash-book, and do the marketing, this is an important accomplishment.

My head boy was soon a problem upon my hands, and, as my experience with him was typical of what often happens to Americans in the islands, it will serve as an illustration of an oft-made mistake.

The problem grew out of my own inexperience with the native. And here it may as well be said that the individual American is not considered a success in his contact with the individual Filipino. He is either too free and easy, or too sentimental, or goes to the other extreme, and is too severe. What the Filipino responds to best is firmness, exact knowledge of what one wants, and a clear order—not requests or bullying.

Antonio de Castro was a trained servant who knew too much and too little. When he came to me, it was with the understanding that he should be allowed to go to school in the afternoons from half-past two to five. This is a very common arrangement in the East.

I paid Antonio full wages and let him go to school. The arrangement did not work. Antonio was what corresponds to the "smart Aleck" type of American Negro in the South—the only Filipino of that type that I ever came in contact with. Besides, his going off to school every afternoon in immaculate white ducks, collar, tie, and shoes irritated the soul of the second boy and was a constant cause of friction between them, although the second boy was allowed the same privilege and to go to night school after 7:30 in the evening. Furthermore, a servant cannot be a good servant and a good schoolboy at one and the same time.

Antonio soon developed an abnormal sensitiveness and self-love. One day, upon finding that he had appropriated the cook's room in the servants' quarters for himself and the second boy, I dropped for the moment all gentleness and told him rather sharply to move back immediately into his own room.

He came to me later, his eyes red with weeping—from rage—and protested because I had not deferred my correction until the other servants were out of earshot. I pacified him—he did his work excellently—and the matter passed over.

A few days later he exhibited a certain sly impudence which I felt impelled to reprimand on the spot. Again he came to me, complaining that he had been "humbled before his fellows," and could not "remain." Once more I assuaged his hurt feelings. But he was rapidly growing intolerable, talked a great deal too much, and began to grumble about his work.

Antonio de Castro was dismissed, and the second boy was promoted to his place. Thenceforth there was no servant question in Manila for me.

In engaging house-boys I learned to exercise care in two directions—that there should be no school attendance, and that boys who applied for a place dressed in complete European costume should not be considered. Almost without exception the Filipino boy who has changed his *camisa* (a loose-hanging, collarless shirt worn outside the trousers) for a coat with collar and tie, and his *chinelas* (toe-slippers worn on the bare foot) for stiff American shoes, will not make a good servant. Along with American haberdashery he has acquired a habit of discontent and general bumptiousness.

The average Filipino servant I found excellent, and I think this may be said to be the consensus of opinion among foreign housekeepers in Manila. He is clean, quick at learning, respectful in manner, and *willing to be a servant*. This means a personal service that makes life easy and comfortable.

However unsound it may be sociologically, it is certainly very comfortable to have in one's employ persons who are contented with their lot, willing to recognize and serve an upper class, and who do not trouble themselves much about their own individual destiny.

A Filipino cook is paid forty pesos a month; a number one boy, thirty; a second boy, fifteen; a *cochero*, forty to forty-five; and a *lavendera* (washerwoman), twenty-five. A peso is fifty cents of our money, so one can have five servants for the equivalent of about seventy-seven dollars. Since the American occupation wages of house servants have steadily risen until they are about double what the Spaniards paid.

The cost of living in Manila is about what it is in the average American city. One's expenses are for different items, but they total the same. There are no theater expenses, but there is a horse and carriage. There is no furnace, but there are mosquito-screens. There is cheap clothing, but high rent.

It is no longer difficult to provide a variety of good things for the table. Local cold-storage companies (American) supply excellent cuts of meat, game, vegetables from both Australia and the States, and even fresh milk from Australian cows, of which there is a dairy herd in the city. By most persons, however, fresh milk is considered unsafe, and the prevailing custom is still to use canned milk—not the horrid old-fashioned paste, but new brands of natural milk, which, with ice, are palatable to a surprising degree.

The native markets—great wall-less buildings with concrete floors containing hundreds of small booths—offer many native delicacies: *papaya* (a yellow fruit something like our muskmelon); *pomelo* (the native grapefruit); mangoes, great golden ovals as big as alligator pears, with clingstones and a wonderful juiciness and flavor; as well as *camotes* (native sweet potatoes), *pechai* (a sort of celery), spinach, bamboo sprouts, and other things not always acceptable to the American palate.

The public schools, under American initiative, are encouraging the cultivation of vegetables, and the schoolboys peddle the products of their gardens from house to house.

The insular Government is seeking to push corn into the place that rice now holds in the native diet. Corn festivals are held in the small towns, and it is not uncommon to see marching along a country road a procession of schoolchildren, each child holding aloft a green shock of corn, the party led by the teacher, carrying the American flag.

The tropics do not swarm with insect life as much as is supposed—at least in the city regions. Spiders, lizards, ants, and of course mosquitoes, are in evidence.

The mosquitoes are not only annoying, they are a menace. They carry the wretched dengue fever. Such were our trials with them that we concluded to screen the windows at our own expense. Strange to say, few houses in Manila are screened. In the meantime I manufactured out of *sinamay* (the stiff, gauzy material the Filipino women use for their *camisas*) pairs of bags on drawstrings. Any one particularly a victim might draw these up to the knees and be secure from attack. This article might be patented and make somebody a fortune along the Jersey shore!

Nobody need complain of the Manila climate. For all-the-year-round comfort it is ahead of our cities of the temperate zone. None of our home cities is pleasant at certain seasons. Neither is Manila.

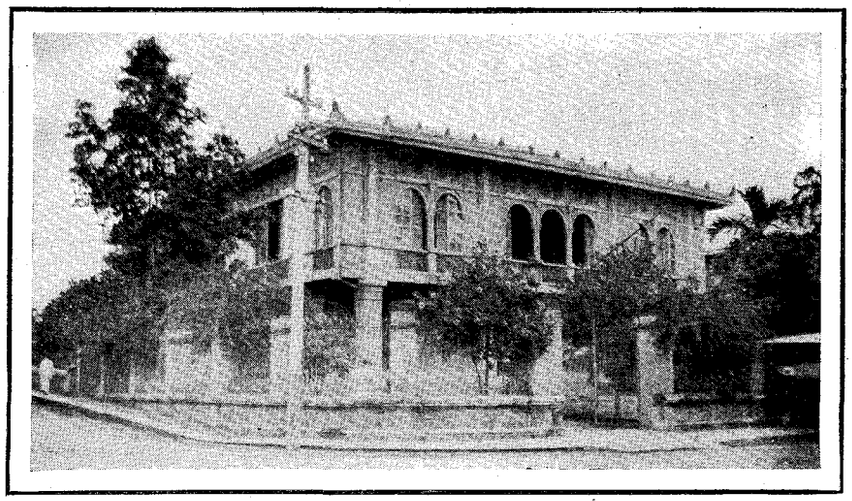
From June through September the rains are frequent. From October to February the days are crystal clear, the nights are cool, and the general atmosphere so delightful that travelers who come to Manila for a short stay in the autumn often spend the winter.

Toward the end of February, with the approach of the hot months, Manila becomes comparatively deserted. The Government moves up to Baguio, in the hills, leaving behind the city at its worst—through the "dry season," March, April, and May—parched, sweltering, and decidedly unpleasant. Yet no one has ever been known to die of sunstroke in the Philippines.

The heat of the tropics brings a new point of view. Where heat is an integral part of one's daily life, it fails to retain interest as a topic of thought and conversation. In the Philippines one never hears the original remark, "Is it hot enough for you?"—something in itself to be thankful for.

Everything adjusts itself to the high temperature, hence it is not a burden. White clothes, easily tubbed, are worn by both men and women; carriages or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A RESIDENCE IN MANILA

motor cars are used almost universally among foreigners. A woman who indulges in pedestrian exercise is stared at.

Most of the shopping by women and business by men is done between the hours of nine and twelve. From twelve till two there is a general closing of shops for the *siesta*, the nap or relaxation in some form which is indispensable. Cool drinks are popular, and it is to be noted that at the leading confectioners', between ten and eleven in the morning, or four and six in the afternoon, a throng of Manila business men are to be seen quaffing such stimulants as ginger-ale, lemonade, grape-juice fizz, or chocolate soda.

A woman's wardrobe in Manila is in some ways easier to provide than at home. One wears summer clothes the year round. The highest price of the most patronized Filipino dressmaker for making a gown is eighteen dollars! I have seen a four-dollar-a-yard satin evening dress made up beautifully for twelve dollars, and a linen hand-made morning gown for four dollars. Naturally, one can have a large and varied assortment of costumes at such prices.

To be sure, the labor of getting the finished product is often exhausting. You tramp up the steep stairs of an ancient Spanish house. On the floor of a fair-sized room sit fifteen or twenty young Filipino girls sewing in leisurely fashion on gowns of lingerie, satin, lace, and *jusi*, and crooning while they sew. You sit and wait. Perhaps after half an hour, from the fitting-room, which is a family bedroom almost filled by an *aparador* (wardrobe), a carved Spanish bed, and an altar shrine to the Virgin, Felipa comes forth through the wide mahogany doors and tells you suavely that "your dress no ready yet—come to-morrow!"

This is the spirit that prevails—*mañana* (to-morrow). It often means lack of enterprise, but it also means lack of "nerves"—a precious condition in a hot climate, a condition which Americans should appreciate more cordially.

In spite of this general easy-goingness (perhaps because of it), a housekeeper with Filipino servants may luxuriate to a remarkable degree in that rarely found joy—a house that runs without friction. The household tasks once systematized and apportioned, Filipino boys will carry along the routine with smoothness and efficiency.

Many a woman who has tasted the pleasures of such a ménage and returns to the struggles and problems of the American system finds herself wishing with real longing for the advantages of the land of palm and pine.

REQUIESCAT

BY WILLARD WATTLES

I will go out to the night and the wind
And the clean rain coming down,
For the walls of the sky are not unkind
As the gray walls of a town.

I will go out to the high hill
And a cleft beneath a pine;
In the heart of a rock it is dry and still
And the heart of the rock is mine.

I will go out with a cloak close drawn,
With the cool rain in my face;
And my pillow by night shall be a stone
In a strangely quiet place.

And I will not care if the rain come down,
Or if the night be chill,
For I shall have left the gray-walled town
On feet forever still.

I will go out by myself alone
To the dark night and the sky
Till I am a brother to the stone,
Mingled inséparably.

Into my breast let the good rain seep
Soothing as a prayer;
The arbutus will remember and creep
Out of my tangled hair.

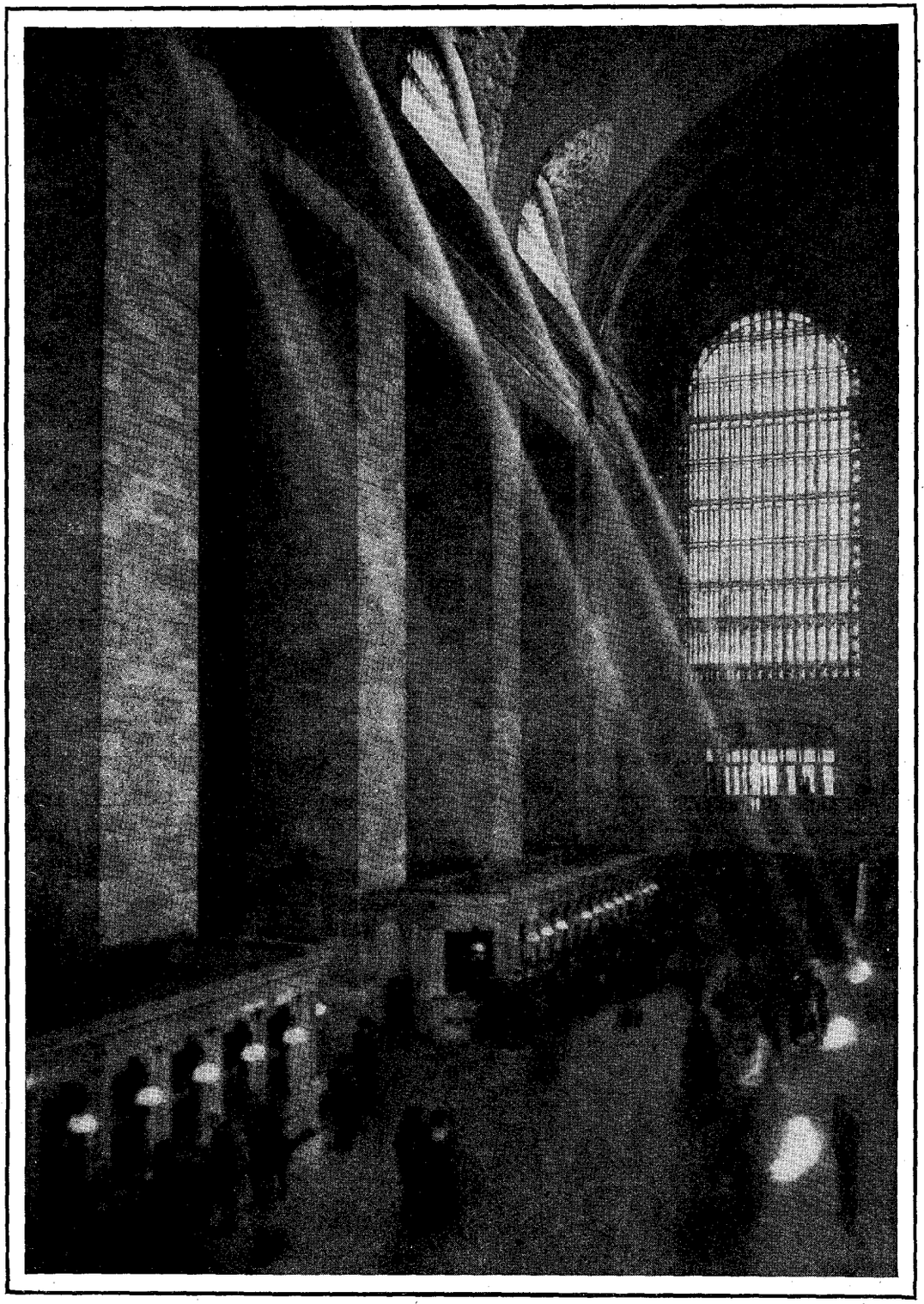
When my two hands and my two feet
Quiet at last shall lie,
I shall not know if the rain be sweet
With my face to the open sky.

The night shall come like an emperor's pall,
The dawn like a crimson stain . . .
I rise to-night for my coronal
Out in the wind and rain.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RAILWAY STATION

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRY HOYT MOORE



This photograph, taken by Mr. Moore, of the staff of The Outlook, shows the interior of one of the most dignified and impressive buildings in New York City, the Grand Central Terminal. It was exhibited in the London Salon of Photography of 1921 and was recently reproduced by the London "Amateur Photographer" as a representative picture from that exhibition. The picture also secured a prize in the Wanamaker Exhibition in 1921 in this country. What probably won for it the attention of the English experts is its unusual treatment of light streaming into a cathedral-like interior, the beams of light being revealed by their reflection on the imperceptible motes in the atmosphere. Aside from its technical qualities the photograph is noteworthy because it illustrates that fact that modern industry is producing impressions of light and space in connection with massive interior architecture which used to be almost exclusively associated with the cathedral builders. The photograph was made with a small pocket camera and enlarged to a size corresponding with the above reproduction

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BOOK TABLE

BACK TO THE VICTORIAN

THERE are signs in fiction of reversion to simplicity and kindliness, and away from the morbid. The trouble with much of the so-called new school of fiction is that the characters are self-bound; they have no strong feelings or ambition, or even passions, good or bad, for other people. They are concerned terribly about their own intellectual and passional conditions; the rest of the world is only of interest to them as a stage upon which they solemnly display externally their internal involutions. Sneer as some may at the Victorian novels, they had plenty of honest loving and hating, ambition and jealousy, meanness and generous-heartedness. They had also analysis where now we have dissection, and humor where now we have gloom. Nor did they lack the sex motive; it is as old as Homer and it is as universal as life; illicit love, divorce, seduction, illegitimacy, were not avoided, as scores of instances might prove—"Dombey and Son," "The Mill on the Floss," "The Scarlet Letter," "Griffith Gaunt," "The Heart of Midlothian," for instance, to name the first that come to mind. But it must be admitted that the tendency was to preserve a decent reserve in manner, to recognize sin as sin instead of as a natural and almost universal kind of "freedom," and to deal with character rather than physiology.

Perhaps Mr. Maxwell's "A Little More"[1] may illustrate what is meant. The reversion is the more notable in that his heretofore best-known story, "Mrs. Thompson," a clever piece of writing, is decidedly physiological and unpleasant in theme. In his new book, on the contrary, we have almost a Dickensian flavor of good cheer and good will among men. The Welby family, with its beaming and not too brilliant father, its gentle mother, its amiable and lively children and their happy love affairs, are sorely tried and magically transmogrified by sudden wealth into selfish *nouveau riche* people; the father drinks and struts, the mother overdresses and simpers, the boy becomes sporty and unfaithful to the working-girl he still semi-consciously loves, the daughters plan splendid marriages—all this through the malign intent of the misanthropic uncle who leaves them the money. But with the war, "Hey, presto, change" again. The money disappears to the last penny; the Welbys are reduced to actual penury; the father drives a delivery wagon—and is overjoyed to get the job; the boy becomes a brave soldier; the girls work like slaves. And with poverty comes the desire to help one another, to do their share for the country. They were sour when rich, they are sweet when poor. In the end they come back (not by luck but by deserving it) to the old home, the simple life, the early loves. All of which is a parable! Now this might be mushy, childish, and sentimental. But it isn't. The jollity is real, the trouble is actual, the characters are individual. Mr. Maxwell knows how to "do things with a pen," as Kipling once wrote of himself. The book can be read with pleasure, and the more perceptive the reader is the more he will find beneath the surface.

Take another example of quite a different kind, Louis Hémon's "Maria Chapdelaine."[2] Hémon wrote in French this delicately wrought tale of the Lake St. John region back of Quebec, and it has been gracefully translated. Maria, tempted by loneliness to marry so as to be taken out of deep solitude into the settled country, has something fine in her which makes her cling to the memory of her trapper lover and she abides with her own people. A simple, slender theme, but one treated with rare grace and having a background of the Canadian country that stands out like a painting. A reviewer, Mr. Edgar, exactly states the case when he says, "The brief masterpiece proves triumphantly how many of the ordinary resources of art may be dispensed with if simplicity, sincerity, and poetry prevail." If you want something to take the Freudian taste out of your mouth, read this bit of literary art.

Mrs. Burnett's "The Head of the House of Coombe"[3] is obviously bound to be a best seller, for it has a boy and girl who are as irresistibly fascinating as were little Lord Fauntleroy and Sara Crewe. It begins in the Victorian days and has some of the Victorian faults. It is easy to say that the sensibilities are too strongly played on, that these children are too lovable and perfect to be true to nature; but I defy any one not to be charmed by them. A stronger criticism is that the "feather-natured" mother (every one calls her Feather) is unbelievably neglectful of her child and that the plot against the young girl by the brutal German officer is yellow and theatrical. The reader ought to be warned that this is a half-portion novel. Libraries are already besieged by readers who want to know when the other half-portion will appear—the lovely Robin girl and the splendid Donal boy, separated when little, meet as glorious young people only "to be continued in the next," not chapter, but novel.

Mr. Phillpotts has strayed from Dartmoor to Rome. His "Pan and the Twins"[4] is a gentle fantasy of the twilight of the old pagan gods and the dawn of Christianity. "Oh, it is classical!" you say. Please don't be deterred by fear of scholasticism. It is a good deal more than classical; it is human through and through. Also it has much quiet humor. Pan always was a lover of the earth people, and here he shares the gayety and sorrows, and even religious questionings, of perhaps his last worshiper, one of the twins, whose brother is a convinced but reasonable Christian. The twins become a good influence in Roman life just because of Pan's wise advice against dogmatic intolerance. When Theodosius becomes Emperor, therefore, he flatly refuses to burn Arcadius at the stake (as the bishops demand) because the "pagan" refuses baptism and maintains a temple to Pan. "The life of a good man is always too short," says the Emperor; "Arcadius is a picturesque survival of a happier age." The lesson is obvious and is not obtruded. The tale is a little masterpiece.

Miss Kaye-Smith's novels are better known in England than here, although many of us remember her "Tamarisk Town." Her new novel, "Joanna Godden,"[5] has been hailed by critics as one of power and maturity. A shrewd and true remark of one critic in the New York "Evening Post" is that it illuminates life both from the feminine and masculine side. In phrasing and incident it is certainly startlingly frank, but the intent is not to excite sensuality but to work out a personality truly, let cause and effect lead where they may. Joanna comes out amazingly clear to one's apprehension; she is more distinct to one's mental vision than most of the women one actually knows. A big-hearted, self-confident, cocksure, "big and bouncing and buxom" young farmer-woman in the Sussex marsh country, she domineers over her men and boxes

[1] A Little More. By W. B. Maxwell. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City. $2.

[2] Maria Chapdelaine. By Louis Hémon. Translated by W. H. Blake. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

[3] The Head of the House of Coombe. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

W. B. MAXWELL

[4] Pan and the Twins. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

[5] Joanna Godden. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

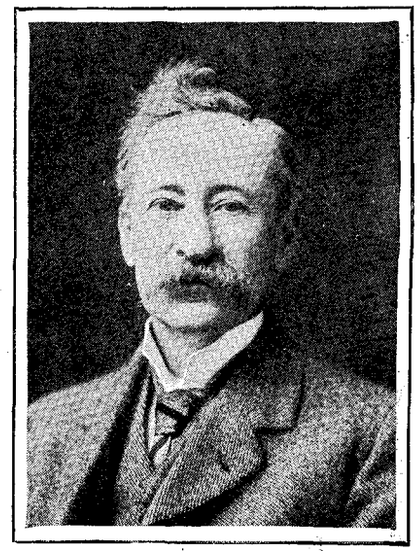
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH

her sly and selfish sister's ears in a whirl of animation; she uses queer language of the countryside, dresses atrociously, is blunt and unperceptive in many things. Yet she has a streak of romance, devotion, and passion that leads her into a strange situation. The book abounds in vigorous description of people and things.

"Lost Valley"[6] is the first novel written by Mrs. Gerould, from whom we have had many of the best American short stories—stories marked with subtlety in writing and invention as to situation. "Lost Valley" is a lonely New England place between the hills. Its influence on the spirit of the few people left among its abandoned farms, and of some who have left, affects their actions and characters. One poor girl who is "wanting" in mind wanders away after an organ-grinder's monkey, is kept by the wily Italian as an adjunct to his business, and is long sought by her sister Madge, who breathes the spirit and strength of the valley. The study of Italians of a low class in New York City is remarkably realistic, as are also the glimpses of the Chinese quarter and Greenwich Village. There are two or three improbabilities in plot and incident. Apart from that, the novel is strikingly well done; the men and women are carefully rendered, and the play of heredity, temperament, and circumstance on character and life is sincerely worked out.

[6] Lost Valley. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.



EDEN PHILLPOTTS

R. D. TOWNSEND.

THE NEW BOOKS

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

GRANDEUR THAT WAS ROME (THE). By J. C. Stobart. Illustrated. Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd., London.

With its handsome format and wealth of illustration, this book will make a strong appeal to readers who ordinarily pass by historical works as uninteresting. The history of Rome from its beginnings is told in an agreeable and popular style, based on full knowledge which makes itself felt by the reader yet is not obtruded in footnotes. The wonderful story of Rome, it is safe to say, will become more widely known through this book than by any other recent publication.

IRELAND AND THE MAKING OF BRITAIN. By Benedict Fitzpatrick. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $4.

An Irish patriot here delves into the past in an attempt to bring before us Ireland's early contributions to civilization. The book shows most painstaking research, and will enlighten many as to the wealth and culture of mediæval Ireland, "ere slavery's chains enthralled her."

TRADING WITH ASIA. By Frank R. Eldridge, Jr. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

The Far Eastern problems discussed at the Arms Conference in Washington are largely economic problems. Hence the timely value of a volume like this, which gives us an extremely informative and suggestive review of conditions, not only in China and Japan and the Philippines, but also in the Dutch East Indies, in India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia, French Indo-China, and Siam. The information concerning China, however, is just now, in view of the Arms Conference, of greatest interest, whether or not one subscribes to the rather cynical opinion that the Powers are merely "jockeying for position in the coming race for commercial supremacy in China."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

CALIFORNIA TRAILS: AN INTIMATE GUIDE TO THE OLD MISSIONS. By Trowbridge Hall. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A popular edition of a valuable and picturesque book that has already given pleasure and instruction to large numbers of travelers and stay-at-home readers.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

MINISTRY (THE). By Charles Lewis Slattery, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

We should like to see this little book in the hands of all young men studying for the ministry, all young men thinking of the ministry as their vocation, and all parents who have a son hesitating between the ministry and some other vocation. It is unmistakably a product of experience, and it deals with fundamentals, not with methods. It presents an ideal not very often attained, but not ideals that are unattainable, and is at once a challenge and an inspiration.

SUNDAYS IN COLLEGE CHAPELS SINCE THE WAR. *Sermons and Addresses.* By Francis Greenwood Peabody. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

Doctor Peabody is a master in the use of English "pure and undefiled." As a preacher he is both spiritual in his interpretation of the Bible and practical in his application. And he has the ability rare in preachers of putting a great truth clearly in a few words. For example: "The Peacemakers are not merely peaceable. They are not rejoicing in the world as it is; but rebuilding the world as it ought to be." Or again: "The message of religion to the discouraged is of the revival of their power." The book will be valuable to preachers as a model and to laymen for religious reading fitted to the life and the spiritual needs of the present age.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW MASTERS OF THE BALTIC. By Arthur Ruhl. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4.

Mr. Ruhl has a genius for painting pictures. He does this work, not with the brush, but with the pen. His latest volume, like its predecessors, is a graphic account of his opportunities to mix with all classes. He tells us about four of the new countries on the eastern Baltic—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania. He carefully avoids speaking with finality concerning the future of these republics, but, as he says, with their separation from Russia, the coming into power of the native majority, and the recognition of their independence a historical epoch has been completed, and one may speak with a certain finality of that.

PARODY OUTLINE OF HISTORY (A). By Donald Ogden Stewart. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

The author here parodies the style of several popular American authors and imagines them writing about famous episodes in American history, such as Paul Revere's ride and the courtship of Miles Standish. The offhand and irreverent way in which he treats these historic subjects is in itself highly amusing, and his gift as a parodist is unusual. The book is a delightful bit of spontaneous fun.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE GOVERNMENT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

BY EDWARD EYRE HUNT

ONE of the results of the war has been the extraordinary growth and development of trade associations. The Government policy of dealing with industry through such associations fostered their creation, and the end of the war found about 5,500 of such bodies in existence. The question of public policy in relation to these groups is an important matter. My own belief is that this may become a social problem of primary importance. What such associations can and cannot do, whether their activities are to be curbed or certain of them broken up entirely, may be a political as well as a social issue in the future.

Already a decision of the Supreme Court has precipitated public discussion and is serving to indicate some of the paths along which progress may and may not be made. In the Southern Hardwood case a trade association which had been accustomed to gather and distribute among its members statistics regarding costs, wages, prices, sales, and stocks on hand has been forbidden to disseminate such information because it might result in concerted action to maintain prices, and thus result in restricting competition and restraining trade.

The associations one and all were naturally alarmed by the drastic character of this decision, and even apparently innocent activities were at once curtailed. Among these was the furnishing of statistical information to the Department of Commerce—information which is vitally important in charting the trend of business conditions and the furnishing of which is obviously a public service. Many associations felt that they could not continue to furnish this information with no more guide as to the Government's intention than that indicated in the decision. It should be noted that the Government and the general public need statistical information as to production, capacity, and distribution by districts quite as much as the trade, and all are harmed if the facts cannot be obtained and made readily available.

To clarify the situation Secretary Hoover on February 3 asked the Attorney-General the following questions:

"(1) May a trade association provide for its members a standard or uniform system of cost accounting and recommend its use, provided that the costs so arrived at by the uniform method are not furnished by the members to each other or by the members to the association and by the latter to the individual members?

"(2) May a trade association advocate and provide for uniformity in the use of trade phrases and trade names by its respective members for the purpose of ending confusion in trade expressions and for harmony of construction as to the meaning of trade phrases, names, and terms?

"(3) May a trade association, in co-operation with its members, advocate and provide for the standardization of quality and grades of product of such members, to the end that the buying public may know what it is to receive when a particular grade or quality is specified; and may such association, after standardizing quality and grade, provide standard form of contract for the purpose of correctly designating the standards of quality and grades of product; and may it standardize technical and scientific terms, its processes in production, and its machinery; and may the association co-operate with its members in determining means for the elimination of wasteful processes in production and distribution and for the raising of ethical standards in trade for the prevention of dishonest practices?

"(4) May a trade association collect credit information as to the financial responsibility, business reputation, and standing of those using the products of the industry; and may the association furnish such information to individual members upon request therefor, provided such information is not used by the association or the members for the purpose of unlawfully establishing so-called 'blacklists'?

"(5) May a trade association arrange for the handling of the insurance of its members, including fire, industrial, indemnity, or group insurance? In other words, can the members of an industry, through the agency of a trade association, arrange for or place all of the insurance of the members?

"(6) May a trade association, in co-operation with its members, engage in co-operative advertising for the promotion of trade of the members of that association engaged in the particular industry; and may the association engage in such form of promotion by furnishing trade labels, designs, and trade-marks for the use of its individual members?

"(7) May a trade association, for and in behalf of its members, engage in the promotion of welfare work in the plants or organizations of its members, which welfare work includes sick benefits and unemployment insurance for employees, uniform arrangements for apprenticeship in trade education, the prevention of accidents, and the establishment of an employment department or bureau for co-operation with employees?

"(8) May a trade association, in co-operation with its members and acting for and in behalf of its members, handle all legislative questions that may affect the particular industry, regarding factories, trades, tariff, taxes, transportation, employers' liability, and women's compensation, as well as the handling of rate litigation and railroad transportation questions?

"(9) May a trade association, in co-operation with its members and acting for and in their behalf, undertake the promotion of closer relations between the particular industry and the Federal and the State departments of Government which may have administration of laws affecting industry in any form?

"(10)–A. May a trade association collect statistics from each member showing his volume of production, his capacity to produce, the wages paid, the consumption of his product in domestic and foreign trade, and his distribution thereof, specifying the volume of distribution by districts, together with his stock, wholesale or retail?

"B. And may such trade association, on receipt of the individual reports of each member, compile the information in each report into a consolidated statement which shows the total volume of production of the membership, its capacity to produce by districts of production, which, in some instances, include a State or less area, the wages by districts of production, the consumption in foreign or domestic trade by districts, the volume of distribution by districts, and the stocks on hand, wholesale and retail, by districts?

"C. And if, after compiling the information as aforesaid, the information received from the members as well as the combined information is not given by the association to any other person, may it then file the combined statement with the Secretary of Commerce for distribution by him to the members of the association through the public press or otherwise and to the public generally and to all persons who may be in any way interested in the product of the industry, it being understood that the individual reports for the members should cover either weekly, monthly, quarterly, or longer periods, as may be deemed desirable by the members and, when a period is adopted, the report for each member shall cover that period, and the combined report shall be for that period?

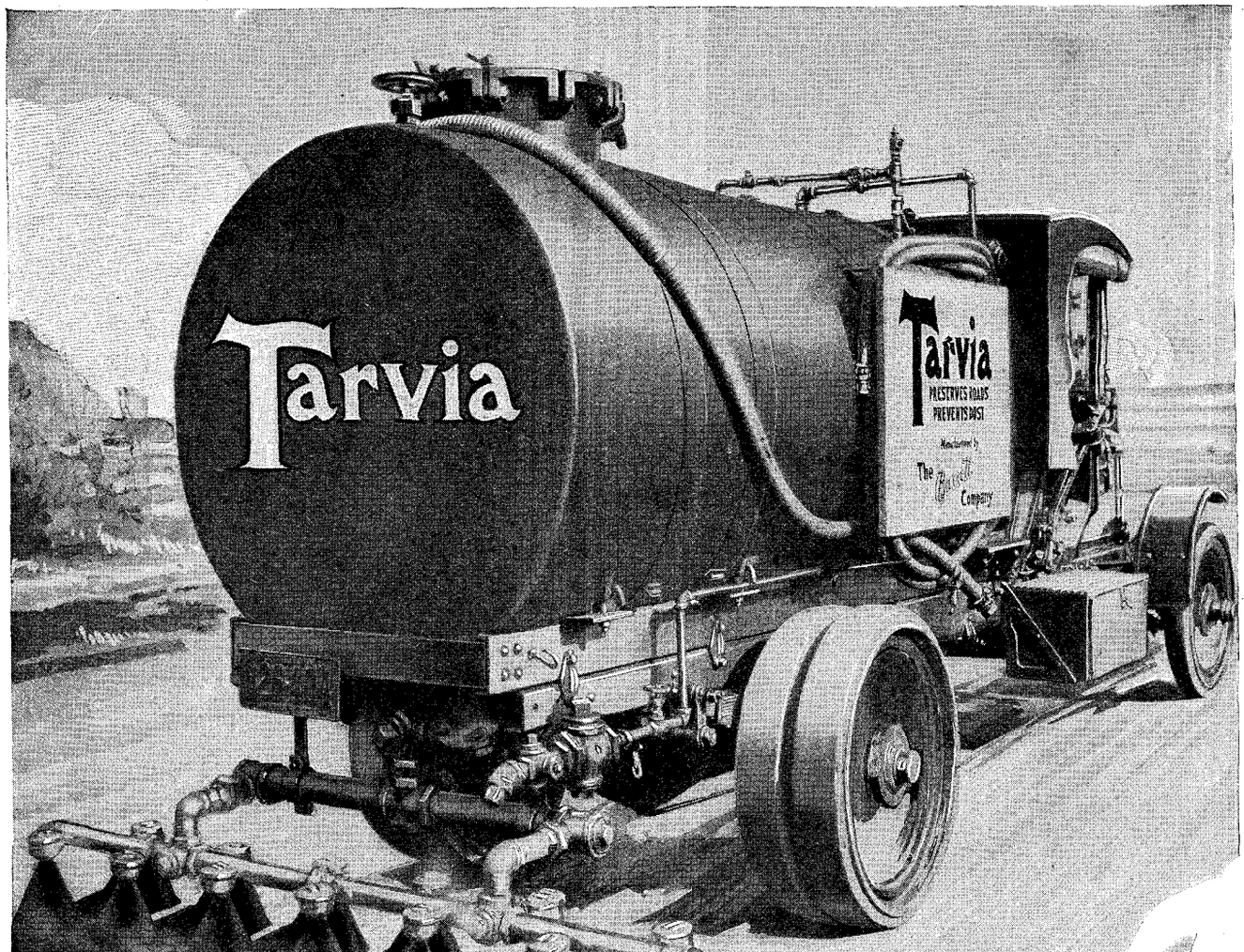
"(11)–A. May a trade association, at the time it collects the production and distribution statistics above outlined, at the same time have their members report the prices they have received for the products they have sold during the period taken, specifying the volume of each grade, brand, size, style, or quality, as the case may be, and the price received for the volume so sold in each of the respective districts where the product is sold?

"B. And may the association, without making known to any person the individual price reports of any member, consolidate all of the reports into one, and show the average price received for the total volume of each grade, brand, size, style, or quality, as the case may be, distributed in each district covered by the distribution statistics for the period covered by each individual report?

"C. And may the association, after making such compilation, send the compiled report as to average price, as aforesaid, to the Secretary of Commerce,

(*Continued on page 354*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Spreading the Gospel of Mudless, Dustless, All-year Roads—

WHEREVER you have seen one of these trucks at work you may be sure that GOOD ROADS have come to that community. For the Tarvia Truck Sprayer is the herald of smooth, dustless, mudless "all-year" roads that are less expensive to build and maintain than any other type of modern highway.

How about the roads in *your* community?

If you have *any* road problems—either construction, maintenance or repairs—put them up *today* to the engineers of our Special Service Department. Their advice, based on wide experience with every type of highway construction, is free for the asking—and it involves no obligation whatever on your part. Please address your letter to our nearest branch.

New York, Detroit, Salt Lake City, Johnstown, Elizabeth, Chicago, New Orleans, Seattle, Lebanon, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Peoria, Youngstown, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, Atlanta, Toledo, Omaha

The Barrett Company

St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth, Columbus, Houston, Cleveland, Dallas, Milwaukee, Richmond, Denver, Cincinnati, Nashville, Bangor, Latrobe, Jacksonville, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Washington, Bethlehem

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"After Eight Years"

"FOR eight years I had been thinking about making a will—and only eight days ago did I finally get down to doing it," reads a letter received from an insurance salesman.

"I had been closing some insurance with a trust company man when he asked me: 'Have you made your will?'"

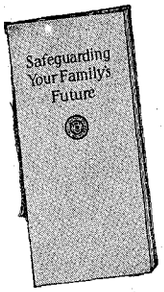
"I admitted I had not. I said: 'I don't suppose it makes any difference as my wife will get everything and that's the way I want it.'"

"'Don't be too sure,' he said. 'As you have no children, the law in our State would give your wife only a part of your property, and your brothers would likely get the remainder. But you can direct that all shall go to your wife if you make a will.'"

"That woke me up. The same day I had a lawyer draw my will, naming a trust company as executor and trustee for my wife."

"I know that hundreds of live-wire business men I call on are as ignorant about wills as I was. And there is not another thing—not even insurance—that they are so slow in acting upon."

A Free Book About Wills



Have you the knowledge about wills that a well-informed business man should have? What is a will? Can it be changed at any time to fit new circumstances? What is an executor and trustee? How can you insure the wise investment and management of the money you leave?

A booklet—"Safeguarding Your Family's Future"—will help you answer these questions. It can be obtained free at trust companies or by writing the address below.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
FIVE NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

THE GOVERNMENT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS (*Continued*)

to be by him distributed to the public and to any or all persons who may be interested in the particular industry making the reports?

"In order to avoid repeating this question in connection with each one of the activities outlined in the eleven preceding questions, may trade associations engage in any or all of the activities named without violating the law, provided the organization and the activity engaged in are not for the purpose of hiding or concealing some agreement, contract, etc., to actually restrain trade or otherwise violate the anti-trust laws?"

The range of these questions indicates some of the activities of trade associations, as well as Mr. Hoover's conception of the services which the Government should render.

On February 8 the Attorney-General replied:

"Your communication of the 3d instant relating to the practices in which trade associations may lawfully engage was received. I recognize the force of your able discussion of the subject, and after careful consideration of the several activities which you suggest can be exercised lawfully, I beg to say:

"With reference to the first paragraph, there is no apparent objection to a standard system of cost accounting, but I think associations should be warned to guard against uniform cost as to any item of expense. For illustration, a strong effort has been made by some lumber associations to take as a basis for estimating costs of production a uniform charge for stumpage. Of course the cost of the timber in the tree to the different manufacturers who own their timber in the woods greatly varies; and as to each it should be charged at its actual cost. It is as clearly a violation of the law to agree upon the cost of an item that constitutes a substantial part of the total cost price when its cost actually varies as to agree upon the sales price, because the sales price is substantially affected by such agreement. It has been ascertained that the members of one association go so far as to fix a uniform cost price, leaving to each member to determine what per cent profit he will add, thus eliminating entirely competition in so far as affected by the cost of production.

"Furthermore, I have serious doubts about the advisability of the latter part of the sixth paragraph. I can see no objection to co-operative advertising designed to extend the markets of the particular article produced or handled by the members of an association, but when the several producers or dealers use uniform trade labels, designs, and trade-marks it seems to me the inevitable result would be a uniformity of price. Where two competing articles are advertised in precisely the same way and bear exactly the same label or trade-mark, it certainly would be difficult for one to be sold at a higher price than the other, although its quality may be superior. In a way this is illustrated in the cement industry. There a standard of quality has been adopted. That is, it is necessary for all cement to comply with a certain standard, but in practice no manufacturer undertakes to make, or at least no one advertises that he does make, a grade of cement superior to that standard. The result is that there is no competition in the sale of cement so far as quality is concerned. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be well to eliminate the latter clause in paragraph 6, to wit, 'and may the association engage in such form of promotion by furnishing trade labels, designs, and trade-marks for the use of its individual members?'

"I can now see nothing illegal in the exercise of the other activities mentioned, *provided always* that whatever is done is not used as a scheme or device to curtail production or enhance prices, and does not have the effect of suppressing competition. It is impossible to determine in advance just what the effect of a plan when put into actual operation may be. This is especially true with reference to trade associations, whose members are vitally interested in advancing or, as they term it, stabilizing prices, and who through the medium of the associations are brought into personal contact with each other. Therefore the expression of the view that the things enumerated by you, with the exceptions stated, may be done lawfully is only tentative; and if in the actual practice of any of them it shall develop that competition is suppressed or prices are materially enhanced, this Department must treat such a practice as it treats any other one which is violative of the Anti-Trust Act."

On February 9 Mr. Hoover replied:

"It was not my idea that each constituent member of a trade association would use a community trade-mark on his product, *i. e.*, the same trade-mark that was used by every other member of the association, and therefore the last clause in that question was unhappily worded. The question really relates to trade promotion through co-operative advertising, in which certain trade slogans are used, such as, "Made in Grand Rapids," which was adopted by the furniture manufacturers at that furniture center. Generally, activities covered in question (6) are conducted by a trade association in a given local community. An organization at Chicago advertises for its entire membership, which includes every line of commercial endeavor in Chicago, that the city is the great central market. It is co-operative advertising of this class that tends to promote trade extension in given lines or collected lines of industry. Certain of the trade associations, however, do devise trade-marks, not for use by all members, but for individual members. It is a well-known fact that when some manufacturer or producer is fortunate enough to select a trade-mark that appeals to the public it becomes a great aid in selling his commodity and, as a result, it is well advertised until it becomes a household word. Other producers or manufacturers of the same kind of an article, in order to take ad-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NOVELS OF

A. S. M. HUTCHINSON

William Lyon Phelps in The New York Times says:

"Hutchinson has published four novels and I heartily recommend them all: 'Once Aboard the Lugger—'; 'The Happy Warrior'; 'The Clean Heart'; 'If Winter Comes'."

IF WINTER COMES

The novel that every one is reading. Over three hundred thousand copies have been sold. "Read it today so that you can talk about it with the rest of the world."—*The Boston Herald.*

ONCE ABOARD THE LUGGER---

Heywood Broun says: "'Once Aboard the Lugger—' is one of the merriest books ever written."

THE HAPPY WARRIOR

E. F. Edgett in The Boston Transcript says: "A great story which must surely win for its author a high place among the novelists whose work endures."

THE CLEAN HEART

The New York Sun says: "Power and strength and humor and human nature are here."

Regular Edition. Cloth. Each, $2.00
Pocket Edition. Limp Leather. Each, $2.50

For Sale At All Booksellers

An interesting booklet about A. S. M. HUTCHINSON will be sent free on request

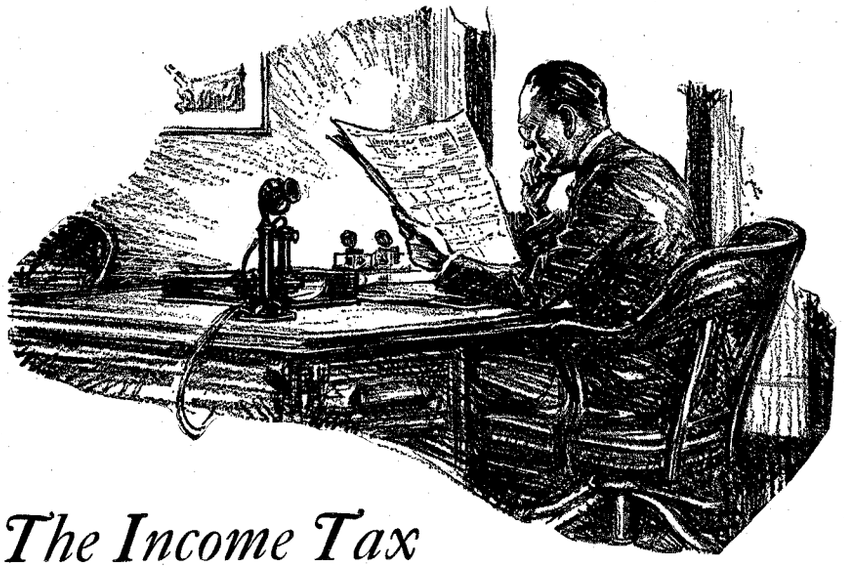
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers : : : Boston

5 lbs Fancy Shelled Peanuts $1.50
Direct from Plantation

5 LBS EXTRA LARGE VIRGINIA SHELLED PEANUTS $1.50 POSTPAID EAST OF MISS. 10 lbs $2.75

Not the stale, tasteless street corner kind, but plump, sweet, tender nutmeats, full of flavory goodness. Fresh, crisp, crunchy. Send down to the plantation for a sack of these supremely good nuts. Roast them hot and crisp, make delicious candy and salted peanuts from our recipe enclosed with every order. You can't buy better peanuts at any price. We guarantee prompt shipment and absolute satisfaction. *W. of Miss. 5c. lb extra.*

Chesterfield Plantation A, Norfolk, Virginia



The Income Tax and Your Investments

THE preparation of your Federal income tax return may be a reminder that taxation is an important factor in determining net return on your investments.

As the interest from State and municipal bonds is exempt from all Federal taxation many investors can advantageously include such bonds in their holdings.

Our MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT will be pleased to outline the effect on *your income* of investing in tax-exempt issues, and to assist you in the selection of investments especially suited to your requirements.

SEND FOR OUR LIST OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

A country-wide Investment Service

NEW YORK
140 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 44th St.
Madison Ave. & 60th St.
268 Grand St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BETHLEHEM, PA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, O.
CLEVELAND, O.
ERIE, PA.
HARRISBURG, PA.
HARTFORD, CONN.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PORTLAND, MAINE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
READING, PA.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SCRANTON, PA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Guaranty Company of New York

THE GOVERNMENT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS (*Continued*)

vantage of the situation, will devise a trade name or trade-mark as near to that of the successful competitor as they think they can go and still escape suit under the trade-mark or unfair competition laws. The activities of a trade association regarding trade-marks to which I referred in my letter of the third relate to the straightening out of instances of unfair competition or infringement as between the members by undertaking to design trade-marks for the individual members of the association making the same product that would absolutely prevent confusion on the part of the public as to the producer or manufacturer of the given article and, at the same time, remove all claim of infringement or unfair competition. In other words, the trade-mark activity referred to was that of making the trade-marks of each individual member distinctive instead of common. You may, therefore, consider the part of my question (6) referred to in your letter as eliminated from the question, and that the question was really intended to cover the matters stated therein. With this explanation, I feel sure you will agree with me that our views on the matters presented are in complete accord."

I believe this matter is one of which the public should continue to keep fully informed. The development of these economic groups holds promise for the future. They will not become a menace if the public understands them and uses them for public purposes.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES

SAFE — RELIABLE

Banish coughing, sore throat, hoarseness — relieve catarrhal and asthmatic conditions. Not candy but a cough remedy. At druggists.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

General Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. New York London Toronto

PROQUEST.COM.NZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

Coast to Coast and Return Automobile Tour

65 Day itinerary including every point of Scenic and Historic Interest in the United States, $850

for particulars

J. Raymond Wilson, Inc.

506 Fifth Avenue, New York City

June 24 European Tour Aug. 28

Twelfth Conducted

MARY E. FITZGERALD,

148 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Special attention to ladies alone. Private, limited, reasonable. Side trips to Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. Auto tour from Grenoble to Nice (3 days), Corniche drive to Monte Carlo, Amalfi drive, Passion Play, coaching in Switzerland. References: members of former tours.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

Care Traffic Dept.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO

for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

---

Europe Beckons

British Isles, Switzerland, Passion Play, Tyrol, Italian Lakes, France.

THE BEST MODERATE PRICED TOURS

WORTH WHILE TOURS Eleventh Season

821 Centre St., Boston 30, Mass.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB

The Best in Travel TOURS & CRUISES The Best in Travel

Annual

NORTH CAPE CRUISE

Sailing June 28, S. S. "Osterley."

Rates $675 and up.

Visiting Iceland, the North Cape, the Norwegian Fjords, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and England.

EUROPE

Delightful Tours through the Spring and Summer, including the impressive "Passion Play."

Send for our Booklets

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

22 Beacon St., Boston

Tours and Travel

Europe

PASSION PLAY

Parties April to June at various prices—free tour to organizer of small party

BEACON TOURS

Little Bldg. Boston, Mass.

EUROPEAN TOURS

Popular Routes; Abundant Sightseeing; First Class Hotels; Skilled Interpretation of European Art, History, Literature, Music; Travel Schools for Intensive Language Study.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS

65-A Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

IDEAL SUMMER TRIP TO EUROPE. Three vacancies in small private party. Moderate cost. Send for itinerary. Select Tours, 171 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Conducted Tours to

ITALY, GREECE and SPAIN

Sailing April 6, 12 and 29

OUR TOURS *have* | Scholarly leaders; Interpretive talks; Leisurely itineraries

For details write

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE will be given an organizer of a small party. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, 13 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Travel-Study Club Italy to Eng. June to Sept. Private, select, economical. Lectures on history, art, current events. Booklet. Dr. and Mrs. FLICK, University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Glorious Summer Cruise

Mediterranean-Europe

Sail July 1 on the "Arabic"

Spain, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Italy. Connecting tours for Switzerland, France, England, Passion Play.

Weather ideal for sightseeing

$650 and upward

THE TEMPLE TOURS

65-A Franklin St. Boston, Mass.

June 27 S. S. Mauretania. First-class. Personally conducted party. London to Naples. $1,090. Ninth season. Mrs. Nelson Chester, 64 W. 92d St., N. Y.

EUROPE

Special parties sailing April 21st and 25th, via the Mediterranean.

An opportunity to avoid the crowd

Write for Booklet A-10

BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU

506 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Tours and Travel

SUMMER TOUR to the

ORIENT

Sailing June 20 from San Francisco. 69 days. Price $1,315.

With extension to China. 96 days, $1,750.

Write

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

Clark's European Tours 1922

Frequent Spring and Summer Sailings—A series of comprehensive and inclusive tours, the result of 27 years' successful experience in foreign travel.

University Extension Tours

Moderate priced travel appealing to educators, $495 and up, including Battlefields and Oberammergau (optional).

402 Times Building, New York

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

THE WELDON HOTEL

GREENFIELD, MASS.

offers special winter rates for rooms, and will serve at a moderate price a Club Breakfast, Special Noonday Luncheon, and Evening Dinner. A series of weekly musicales and monthly dances given for the pleasure of our guests. For further particulars apply to

J. T. SELLER, Manager.

Rock Ridge Hall

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. (Near Boston)

Fine location. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Private baths. Sun-room. Our table a specialty. Terms moderate. Tel.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Webster

(Near 5th Avenue)

40 West 45th Street

NEW YORK

Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.

Rates and map gladly sent upon request.

JOHN P. TOLSON, Prop.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

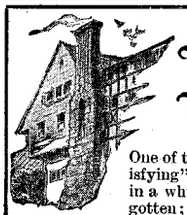
Hotel Hargrave

West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

Hotels and Resorts

NORTH CAROLINA



The Manor

Albemarle Park

Asheville, N.C.

One of those "wholly satisfying" places found once in a while and never forgotten; perfect service, concentrated comfort. An "all year" resort for pleasure and sport exclusively.

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate

Write for Booklet "O." Make Reservations.

ALBERT H. MALONE, Manager

In America—An English Inn

Health Resorts

The BUENA VISTA REST HOME In the Catskill Mountains. Modern Health Resort. A quiet place for convalescents and those desiring change of environments. Ideal surroundings. No tubercular nor objectionable cases. For terms address Mrs. A. ORTIZ, Round Top, Greene Co., N. Y. Telephone, 16 F 11 Cairo.

The Bethesda White Plains, N. Y. A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee. M.D. Tel. 241.

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

"The White Birches" HANOVER, Morris Co., N. J. Miss Cook's Private House for Private Patients. Quiet; healthful; exclusive; reasonable. Address L. L. Cook, R.N., P. O. Box 26.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well** An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Real Estate

FLORIDA

FLORIDA GAME PRESERVE

Bear, deer, turkey, quail, snipe, duck, black bass, wildcat; 10,000 acres; hunting lodge; warden, boats, ponies. Combined with

LIVE STOCK RANCH and TRUCK FARMS

In famous Sanford Celery Delta and St. John's and Wekiwa Rivers. A few additional stockholders admitted. References given and required. For information address

Col. GEORGE W. KNIGHT,

Pres. Chamber of Commerce, Sanford, Fla.

FLORIDA TROPICAL GROVES Raise fruit at $15 a box Wonderful climate, near beautiful Ft. Myers. Easy terms; lit. 10c. Representatives wanted. Assoc. Growers, 434 Victoria St., Ft. Myers, Fla.

MAINE

CAMDEN, ME. For Rent, fully furnished, high-class seashore cottages. Best selections and locations now. Photos, plans, and full description. Rentals from $500 to $3,000. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED